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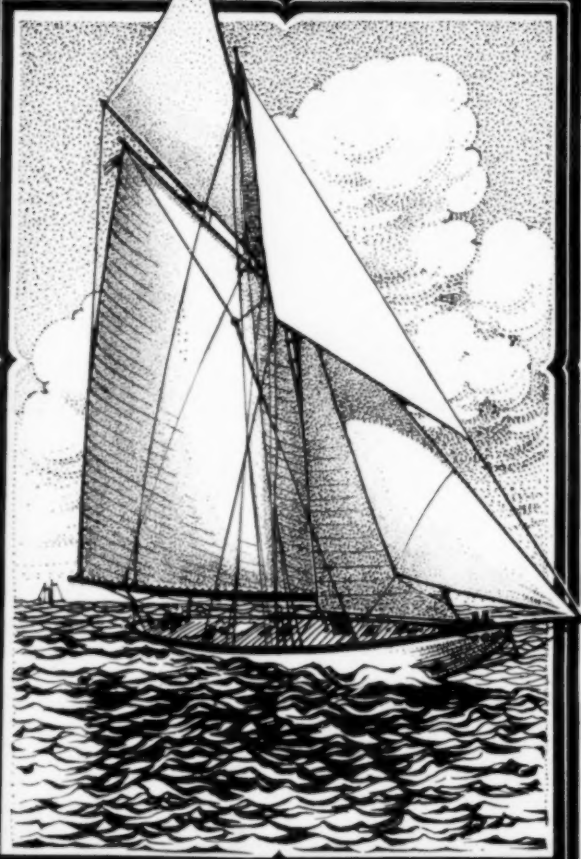

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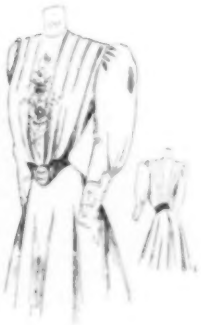

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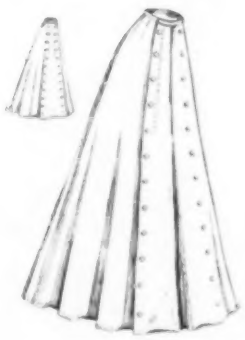

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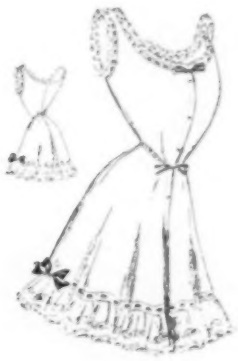

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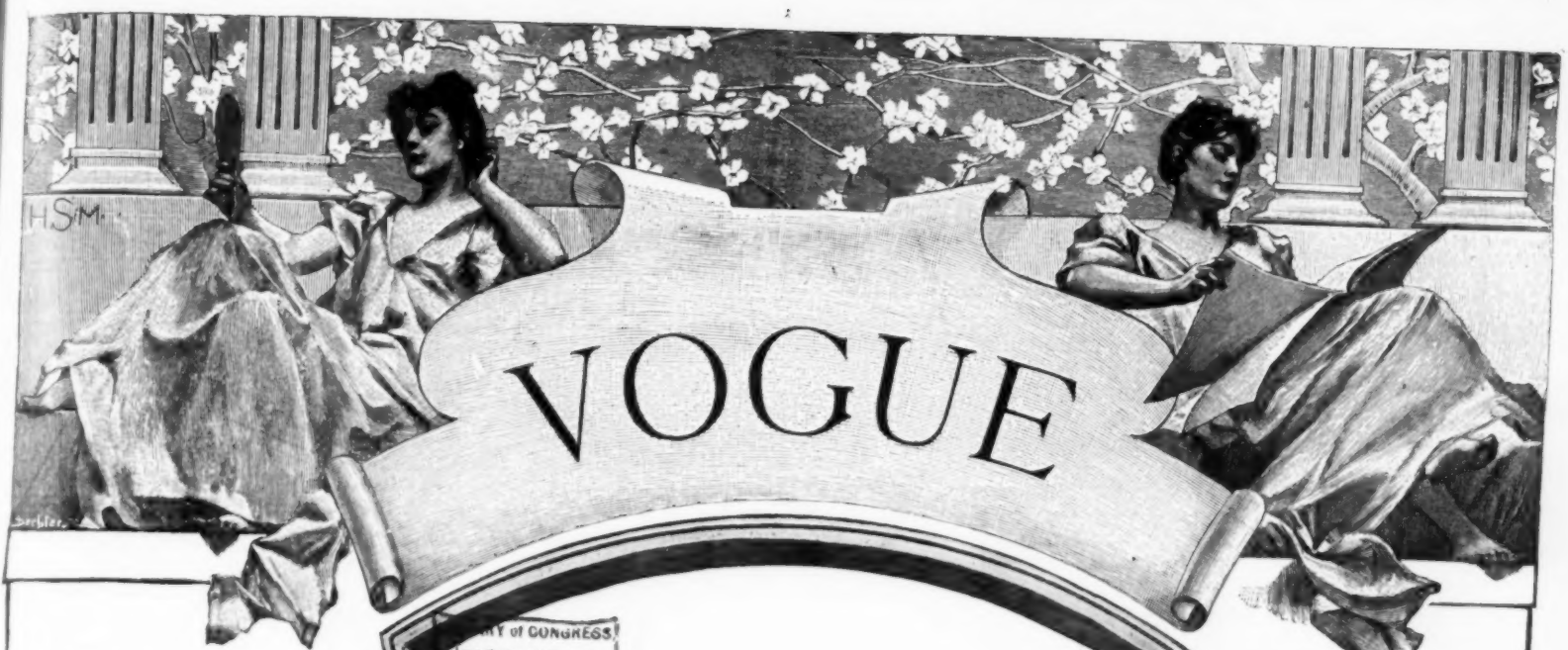

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DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS

MIDDLE PAGE

BEGINNING AT THE LEFT.—I.—Gown of ivory-colored voile. Odd-shaped piece of ivory-colored satin drawn tightly around the hips and bust. Guimpe of white filet lace. The sleeves and back of the gown are heavily braided with khaki-colored soutache braid. Black hat with black aigrettes.

II.—Gown of heliotrope-colored voile trimmed with violet soutache. Bodice of white satin embroidered in heliotrope. The skimpy coat has fitted pelerine edged with soutache, and long, tight sleeves of voile made in sections. Yoke and undersleeves of lace. Hat made of thistles with frills of heliotrope tulle and knots of black velvet.

III.—Gown of grey satin-finished crêpe de chine trimmed with soutache in same shade and opening over yoke and sleeves of lace. Large grey felt hat, piled with black satin, has frills of rose-colored tulle resting on the hair.

IV.—Paletot of rose-colored Venise lace worn over rose-colored mousseline. Lead-colored satin scarf draped about the hips. Grey hat with roses.

V.—Gown of biscuit-colored voile, braided and embroidered in same tone. Yoke and long sleeves of white tulle, tucked in half-inch tucks. Black satin draped about the bust and shoulders. White hat with black aigrettes and knot of black ribbon velvet under left ear.

VI.—Walking suit. The skirt of green broadcloth is quite narrow, cut with a seam on each hip and another in the middle of the back. The coat of black satin is cut with a seam over each hip, and is drawn so tightly about the figure that it takes pretty wrinkles at the hips. The sleeves button from shoulder to wrist with small black satin buttons. Revers of white cloth and frills of embroidered batiste. Jabot of batiste and lace. Black satin hat with black wings.

VII.—Walking suit of cobalt blue cloth. The coat has seams only on shoulder. The front and back hang loose from armhole and tie at the knee. The coat is trimmed with black braid and tassels. Large grey hat with roses and grey aigrette.

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LEFT FIGURE.—Empire costume of bluet marquisette over ivory white peau de soie, trimmed with bands of self-tone Liberty satin. The bolero is of the marquisette embroidered in black and gold, and the lacings at sides finish in loops beyond buttons covered in the blue satin. At back sashes of black thread lace pass under the embroidered marquisette bolero effect and fall loosely below the girdle.

MIDDLE FIGURE.—Costume of duck blue chiffon satin faille in Empire effect. The sides of tunic are caught by large buttons covered to match with satin cords simulating buttonholes. The sides, sleeves, and surpliced back of bodice are of ecru guipure lace embroidered in silks the shade of gown, and the yoke is of tucked ecru tulle strapped at neck edge with satin, and showing an overvest of tucked blue tulle with satin fold at yoke edge. An embroidered silk buckle holds a flat tulle bow at corsage. The top yoke with crush stock and the undersleeves are of repoussé lace.

RIGHT FIGURE.—Afternoon costume in Empire effect of golden beige tussor with sides of back and fronts and sleeves of ecru lace. A band of Irish crochet lace forms a deep square at back and falls over girdle at front. The satin girdle is knotted at left side, the ends slashed and knotted. Shirrings give a slightly mousquetaire effect across skirt front, from girdle to a little below waist line, and the back of skirt shows a jabot effect, the right side lapped and buttoned with satin-covered buttons. The yoke is of tucked white tulle, the silk part of bodice in tucks to match. Collar is of tucked tulle.

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LEFT FIGURE.—Skirt of brown voile with a long redingote of tussor edged with passementerie, bodice of dotted net, high girdle of brown satin Liberty.

MIDDLE FIGURE.—Old blue crêpe météore robe exquisitely embroidered and worn over an underskirt of tucked dark blue tulle.

RIGHT FIGURE.—Gown of voile canvas in old green, with shoulder pieces and front of filet lace embroidered to match the gown. Guimpe of tucked tulle.

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(1) Addresses will be sent by mail without charge and as promptly as possible, provided that self-addressed stamped envelope accompanies request.

(2) Answers to questions of limited length and unlimited as to time of answer, will be published in Vogue at its convenience without charge.

(3) Ten-day questions. Answers sent by mail within ten days after receipt. Fee, 25 cents for each question.

(4) Two-day questions. Answers sent by mail within two days after receipt. Fee, $1.00.

(5) Confidential questions. Answers sent by mail within two days after receipt. These answers will not be published without permission. Fee, $2.00.

RULES

(A) The right to decline to answer is in all cases reserved to Vogue.

(B) The writer's full name and address must accompany all questions asked of Vogue.

(C) Self-addressed and stamped envelope must accompany all questions which are to receive answers by mail.

(D) Correspondents will please write on one side of their letter paper only.

(E) When so requested by the correspondent neither name, initials, nor address will be published, provided a pseudonym is given as a substitute to identify the reply.

VOGUE MUST DECLINE, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE, TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS WHEN THE ABOVE RULES ARE NOT COMPLIED WITH.

ETIQUETTE

[Note.—All questions under this heading will receive prompt attention. Inquiries may be made in regard to the etiquette of social intercourse. Please note fees and rules under Answers to Correspondents.]

FORMER RESIDENT OF THAT CITY WANTS WEDDING HELD IN BALTIMORE

WOuld it be proper to hold a wedding reception at the home of the groom? The bride and her family will stop at an hotel in Baltimore.

Ans.—It is preferable to have the reception at the home of one of the bride's intimate women friends at Baltimore rather than at the house of the groom's family. In cases like yours the groom's family do sometimes give the wedding reception, but it is better taste to use the house of some woman friend. It is moreover by all means better for the bride to be married in the town where she is now living. However, if the family is to go to a hotel in Baltimore, why not hire rooms there in which to hold the reception?

NEXT WEEK
VOGUE
will publish a Millinery Supplement in which will be shown the new French Model Hats for Autumn with descriptive text of trimmings and colors.

SOCIETY

[Notes under this head, three cents a word; minimum, one dollar.]

DIED

Mason.—At York Harbor, Maine, on 3 Aug. Louise B. Mason, wife of Dr. A. Lawrence Mason, and daughter of Admiral Charles Steedman, U. S. N.

MacConnell.—At Narragansett Pier, on Monday, 3 Aug., Major Charles Curtis MacConnell, U. S. A., retired, husband of Evelyn Britt MacConnell, in his 68th year.

Stebbins. — At "Greystone," Croton Falls, N. Y., 5 Aug., 1908, Franklin, son of the late David M. and Mrs. Julia A. Stebbins.

ENGAGED

Bell-De Domaix. — Miss Grace Bell, daughter of Mr. Charles J. Bell, to Mr. Gaston De Domaix, first secretary of the Belgian Legation in Mexico.

Burroughs-Oglesby. — Miss Emily Burroughs, daughter of Mr. A. H. Burroughs, of New York, to Mr. Robert S. Oglesby, of Lynchburg, Va.

Ingraham-Dutreil. — Miss Natalie Ingraham, daughter of Justice Ingraham, of the Appellate Division, to Mr. Bertrand Dutreil, of Paris.

WEDDINGS

Blake-Prince.—Mr. John Amory Lowell Blake and Miss Helen Prince, daughter of Mr. Charles Albert Prince, of Boston, were married at the residence of the bride's parents at Noirs Montiers, Vendee, France, on Tuesday, 4 August.

Grace-Macdonald.—Mr. Joseph P. Grace and Miss Janet Macdonald, daughter of Mr. Charles Blair Macdonald, were married at Phoenix Lodge, Hempstead, L. I., the country house of the bride's parents, on Saturday, 1 Aug., the Rev. Father John Burke officiating. Maid of honor, Miss Frances Macdonald; best man, Mr. William Russell Grace. Among those present at the ceremony and reception were Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mrs. Frederick D. Phelps, Mrs. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Phillips B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harold Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Miss Howland, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. George Doubleday, Mr. Malcolm Sloane, Mr. Arthur McClure and Mr. Frederic Kernochan.

Henderson-Wetherill.—Mr. Samuel Jones Henderson and Miss Isabel Wetherill, daughter of Mr. Samuel Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, were married on Wednesday, 5 Aug., in St. Christopher's-Church-by-the-Sea, at Grindstone Neck, Winter Harbor, Me. Matron of honor, Mrs. Graham Wood; bridesmaids, Miss Henrietta Ely and Miss Edith Page; best man, Mr. Arthur Merritt Henderson; ushers, Messrs. Samuel Price Wetherill, Jr., Thomas Duncan Smith, Joseph Macay and Clement Reeves Wainwright. A wedding breakfast followed at the residence of the bride's parents. The guests included Baron and Baroness Hengenmüller, the German Ambassador, and his wife; General and Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mr. Johnstone Livingston, Countess Laugier Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Train, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Thorndike, Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart,

WEDDINGS TO COME

Atterbury-Howe.—5 Sept.—Miss Ellen Mercer Atterbury, daughter of Mr. John Turner Atterbury, to Mr. Dudley Howe, of Boston, at Dark Harbor, Me.

Boyd-Peters.—2 Sept.—Miss Beatrice Speaight Boyd, daughter of Mr. William A. Boyd, to Mr. William J. Peters, of Washington, at her father's country residence at Larchmont Manor.

BAR HARBOR

Catherwood.—Mrs. D. B. C. Catherwood gave a luncheon on Friday, 7 Aug. She had as guests Mrs. William Sands, Mrs. William Draper, Mrs. Harvey Inglis, Mrs. John Gerndt, Mrs. Arthur Espy, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Miss Riley and Miss McCormick.

Draper.—Mrs. George A. Draper gave a tea and bridge at Bagatelle, on Friday, 7 Aug. Her guests included Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. William Draper, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. Arthur Espy, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Miss Burbage, Miss Terry, Miss Van Duser, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Mabel Johnson, Miss Josephine Patten and Miss Helen Patten.

Drayton.—Mrs. Robert Drayton was hostess at a luncheon at the Chalks, on Friday, 7 Aug. Among her guests were Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Daniel Worden, Mrs. Ida Cooper, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Sidney Keith, Miss Alexander, Miss Patten, Miss Linzee, Miss Norris, Miss Henriques, Miss Berwind and Miss Jackson.

Morris.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris entertained at dinner, on Friday, 7 Aug. at Bogue Chitto, for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Wadsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, who are guests at the villa of Bishop Lawrence; Mr. John Henderson, Jr.; Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mr. Byer Hubbard, Miss Muriel Morris, Miss Lawrence, Mr. William Ordway Partridge, Mrs. John A. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mr. Francis Howe Johnson, Mrs. William Schieffelin, Mrs. Harold Peabody, Mr. Charles Fry and Mr. Carl Lumholtz.

Kebo Valley Club.—Patronesses and patrons for the annual bridge and euchre tournament to be held at the Kebo Valley Club on 14 August for the benefit of the links are Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Arthur Espy, Mrs. Gifford Cochrane, Mrs. George A. Draper, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Miss Winthrop, Miss McCormick, Dr. Robert Amory, Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Mr. Waldron Bates, Mr. A. M. Coats and Mr. Arden M. Robbins.

BAY SHORE

Horse Show.—The eighth annual open-air exhibition of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association at Oakwood Park, Long Island, opened on Thursday, 6 Aug. Among the boxholders present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Newton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Peters, Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Miss Elise Ladew, Miss Ann Wall, Mrs. Charles Wall, Mr. Harvey Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Blume, Mr. Alfred B. Maclay, Mrs. C. W. Watson, Miss Ida Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ellis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Brinckerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cartledge, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wood, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. Louis Haight, Mr. and Mrs. F. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lester, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bossert, Mrs. Weekes, Miss Duval, Mr. John D. Adams, Miss Caroline Blaisdell, Miss Emily H. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bedford, Mrs. Alexander Mair, Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, Mr. Henry W. Shoemaker, Mr. H. F. Osborn, Jr., Mr. Clarence H. Robbins, Mrs. Marion Hollins, Mr. J. M. Ceballos, Jr., Mr. John F. Beatty, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Jr., and Mrs. William Orr Barclay.

LENOX

Charity Kirmess.—A Charity Kirmess was given in the Empire Theatre at Pittsfield on Wednesday evening, 5 Aug. A special feature was the Marsovian dance, in which, among others, appeared Misses Carmen Martenez, Jessica Bishop and Harriet Peck and Mr. Marshall R. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Jr., Mr. Z. Marshall Crane, Miss Albro, Miss Katheryn Peck, Miss Isabel Kennedy, and Miss Dorothy Weston. The patronesses included Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, Mrs. Robert P. Parker, Mrs. George H. Tilden, Mrs. E. M. Bliss, Mrs. Charles L. Hibbard, Mrs. Brace W. Paddock, Mrs. John McQuaid, Mrs. Willis Webber, Mrs. Harry West, Miss Edith Waite, Mrs. E. H. Boulton, Mrs. Clarence Stevens, Mrs. H. Neil Wilson, Miss Merrick, Mrs. William Nugent, Mrs. J. J. Nelligan, Mrs. L. A. Austin, and Mrs. William D. MacInnis.

Sturgis.—Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a luncheon at Clipston Grange on Friday, 7 Aug., for Miss Rosamond Dixey and her house guests, Misses Nina Gaither, of Baltimore; Miss Helen and Civilese Alexandre and Miss Emily Bacon. There were a number of other guests.

NARRAGANSETT

Cafe Chantant.—A café chantant was given on Friday evening, 7 Aug., at the Casino for the benefit of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea. The theatricals included the presentation of three one-act plays—My Turn Next, Mrs. Hillary's Regrets, and Pietro of Italy. The boxes and small tables, seating parties of from four to six, in the Casino ballroom were engaged by the cottagers. Dancing on the Casino plaza, followed. The cast for My Turn Next, a comedy by T. J. Williams, included Miss Olive Hitchcock, Miss Gladys Smith, and Miss Agnes Lane, Mr. Kenneth M. Murchison, Mr. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mr. F. S. P. Randolph, Jr., and Mr. Louis Ingraham. In Pietro of Italy, a new one-act comedy by Messrs. Dorr and Freeman, the roles were taken by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison and Miss Olive Hitchcock, who introduced a dance to a 'cello accompaniment. Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, president of the Paint and Powder Club of Baltimore, was stage manager.

Jones.—Mrs. Saunders Jones gave a bridge and tea on the afternoon of Thursday, 6 Aug., at her villa, Sea Breeze, in honor of Mrs. Clifford B. Grimes and Mrs. John Middleton. Among the players were Mrs. Edward L. Welsh, Mrs. Philip M. Prescott, Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Joseph Leidy, Mrs. William T. Carter, Mrs. Frank D. Moulton, Mrs. F. W. Moulton, Mrs. John Poor, the Misses De Coppet, Miss Berry, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Mrs. William H. Jackson, and the Misses Emily and Margaret Jackson.

NEWPORT

Beeckman.—Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave a dance on Saturday evening, 8 Aug. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. Thomas Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Richard Frothingham, Mrs. Henry Perry, Mr. M. E. Trench, Mr. H. M. Dombaugh, Mr. H. J. Ziegemeier, Mr. Frank Ridgley, Mr. John F. Green, Mr. E. S. Spofford, Mr. W. P. Worden, Mr. Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., Mr. B. R. Warburton, Mr. W. D. H. Washington, Mr. Meredith Hare, Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. Eugene S. Reynal, Mr. Paul J. Rainey, Mr. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. J. S. Phipps, Mr. R. L. Agassiz, Mr. Sidney C. Love, Col. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, Miss Ida E. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Messrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore, George L. Rives and Nathaniel Thayer.

Goelet.—Mrs. Robert Goelet gave a dance on Saturday evening, 8 Aug., at Ochre Court. The guests included Mrs. S. C. Peabody, Mr. John T. Sill, Countess della Gherardesca, Mr. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert King, Miss Thérèse Iselin, Miss Nora Iselin, Mr. W. O'Donnell Iselin, Mr. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis, Mr. James Thomas Ridgeway, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Richard Frothingham, Mrs. Henry Perry, Mr. M. E. Trench, Mr. H. M. Dombaugh, Mr. H. J. Siegemeier, Mr. Frank Ridgley, Mr. John F. Green, Mr. E. S. Spofford, Mr. W. B. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, Mr. C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, the Misses Brice, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen.

ART

EXHIBITIONS NOW ON

New York. Astor Library. Etchings and Lithographs by modern Dutch artists, and plates illustrating shop window decorations.

Lenox Library. Modern line engravings by the Société Francaise de Gravure, and etchings by Joseph Pennell. Colonna Collection of Japanese prints.

Blakeslee's. Early English, Spanish, Italian and Flemish paintings.

Ehrich's. Early American art.

Gimpel and Wildenstein's. High-class old paintings.

Knoedler's. Summer exhibition of paintings by modern artists.

Macbeth's. Paintings by American artists.

Montross'. Selected paintings by American artists.

Scott & Fowles'. Modern Dutch paintings.

Tooth & Sons'. Selected paintings by Dutch and Barbizon artists.

W. K. O'Brien's. Collection of plans and views of New York City from 1671-1868. During summer.

Brooklyn. Brooklyn Museum. Collection of etchings loaned by Henry T. Quick. During summer.

Buffalo. Albright Art Gallery. Third annual of oil paintings by American artists.

Poland Springs, Me. Maine State Building. Annual exhibition of American paintings and sculpture. Until 1 Oct.

Washington. Congressional Library. Etchings by French artists of the nineteenth century; and collection of Arundel prints.

Worcester. Art Museum. Summer exhibition of paintings. Until 20 Sept.

EXHIBITION TO COME

New York. Park Ave. Hotel. Second annual of the Print Publishers' Association of America. 17 to 22 Aug.

GOSSIP

At the Berlin Photographic Company's galleries, in New York, there are on view a number of reproductions of the works of Rembrandt, arranged in chronological order. The exhibition is a most complete one and should not be missed by any student or lover of Rembrandt's work.

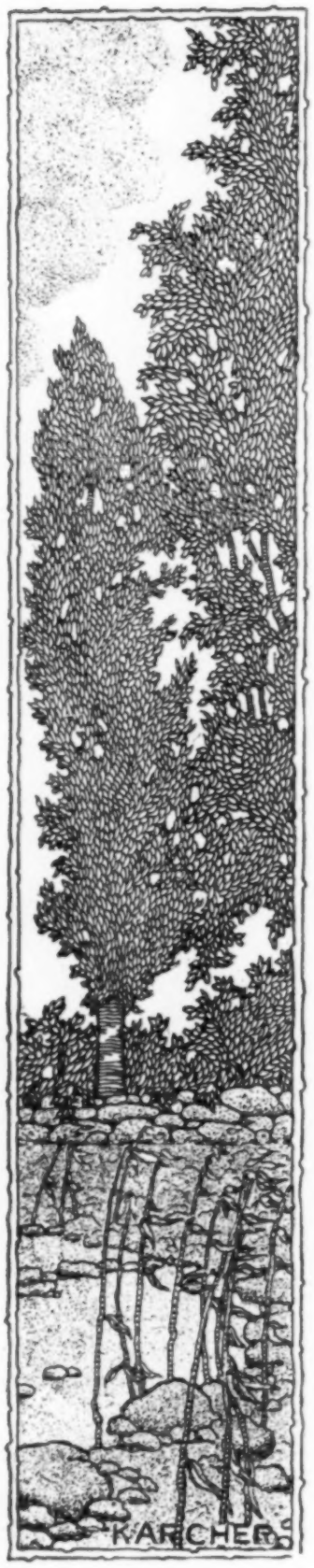
On 17 August the second annual exhibition of the Print Publishers' Association of America will open at the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York. At this exhibition nearly all the well-known art publishing houses will be represented, and the event promises to be one of more than ordinary interest.

It seems likely that there will be opened in New York next winter a new salesroom for paintings and sculptures, to be known as the New York Gallery of Fine Arts. A number of well-known artists have the matter in hand, and one of the special objects will be that every work there exhibited will be stamped with the name of the gallery as a guarantee of its genuineness.

The Toledo Museum of Art, at Toledo, Ohio, has recently received from Mr. E. D. Libbey, its president, a gift of $105,000, which, with $50,000 subscribed by the public, will be used to erect a new building. A number of important paintings have also lately been added to the museum's permanent collection—among them Effet de Lumière, by Jules Grun, which attracted much attention at the last Paris Salon; The Potter, by Nils Forsberg, another Salon picture, and the cartoon Charity, by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

Through the efforts of the many artists who summer at Lynn, Conn., its famous old Congregational church, which was destroyed by fire last year, is to be rebuilt to exactly duplicate the original structure. This old church has been painted so many times in recent years, that one or more pictures of it have been shown at almost every exhibition of note.

LORNA DOONE



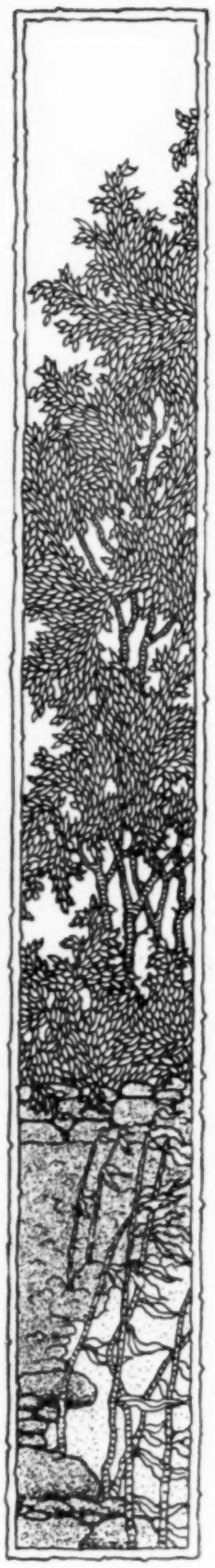
THose Americans who read English periodical literature and who follow proceedings in Parliament will recall how much written and spoken rhetoric was devoted a few years ago to more or less hysterical consideration of an alleged threatening Yellow Peril that was invariably presented as inevitable. China and Russia were referred to as awful portents in the political sky, with India the objective point of their imputed machinations, and there is no doubt that the national attitude was one of apprehension, or that this state of mind could have continued for several years if it had not been for Japan. But the foremost Empire of the Orient, along with her other brilliant achievements, smashed to fragments the myth of the might and the menace of Russia and China, and the result, among many others was that after the conclusion of the well fought wars Great Britain's scare over the yellow peril subsided, and after promptly entering into an agreement with Japan, which is in effect an alliance, the Englishman has ceased to nervously speculate as to the designs of foreign nations on his Indian possessions.

And now this country appears to have fallen heir to the yellow peril scare, which, however, is not so surprising as it would have been if there had not been certain interests industriously at work to develop a hatred of Japan and such suspicion of her intentions as to appear to justify heavy naval expenditure. One perceives with regret (in spite of the uproariously expressed contempt with which the Hobson dire prediction of an inevitable war was received by a representative American assemblage this summer) that there is developing in the general public mind serious worry over Japan, and while such concern is a high tribute to her prowess, is it reasonable to expect of any nation that it would be spoiling for a fight with a first-class power so soon after having engaged in two wars, of which one at least was very costly in both life and money?

Now, supposing the astute men who are at present guiding the destinies of Japan should so far part with sanity as to undertake a war with the United States, who would capitalize her, struggling as she is under the debts of two wars? The Empire has not the resources at command to pursue modern warfare in a foreign continent, and whole mines of gold are demanded in the national fights of today. Where is the syndicate of bankers that would back war-debt laden Japan against an opulent nation like this, which, however miserably it might bungle at first would inevitably win out in the long run by sheer force of financial supremacy? Where could she look for a financial piper to pay for her war dance?

It is given out that the object of Japan's war activities would be the possession of the Philippines, because she covets these islands, as an outlet for her redundant population, but just why the very able men who are in control of her fortunes should desire to go so far afloat for new territory, to be secured only through a costly and time consuming war, if at all, when Formosa and Korea, already secured to her, are still virgin fields of exploitation, is not made plain. Both of these possessions are considerable in extent and exceedingly valuable in natural resources of a type that will help enormously to realize Japan's ambitions to be a great maritime and commercial nation, and to them it is to her advantage naturally to direct the immigration of her people. Could any idea be more preposterous than that her statesmen, who have heretofore displayed the highest wisdom, should suddenly attempt to upset the peace of the world—no light undertaking in this age of war unpopularity—destroy trade with this country and retard the constructive work of development in various fields in which the Empire is busily engaged, for territory she does not need and that, so far as recorded, not one of her leading men even thinks she needs.

What has come over the latter-day Anglo-Saxon that he imagines vain things of other nations and becomes hysterical over his self-made political myths?



AN ATTRACTIVE ROOF RESTAURANT

SEE TEXT, PAGE 204

THE GIRL QUESTION

THE Girl Question, journeying from the precincts of Chicago, flashed into view at Wallack's Theatre a week ago last Monday night and received a prompt and rather negative answer to its widely displayed interrogation point. From advance accounts of a long run in the western metropolis—which has sent us several excellent productions recently—expectation was raised to a fairly high level, but in all fairness it must be confessed that the creation of Messrs. Hough and Adams, librettists, and Joseph E. Howard, the composer, is not up to Broadway standards. There are several melodious numbers, which Mr. Howard seems able to supply for nearly all of the musical productions in which he figures, but both book and lyrics limp badly. Probably the most disappointing factor was the insufficiency of feminine attractiveness which preliminary advertising had led the public to expect. With this handicap and a commonplace plot, which lost itself before the evening was half over, the latest musical comedy to appear in critical New York ambled haltingly to a lame conclusion.

Miss Isabel D'Armond, a newcomer to Broadway, who provided the most pleasant surprise, is not only comely, gracious and sprightly, but fortunate in being blessed with an effervescence which fitted the surroundings in which she was placed. Miss D'Armond sang I Like to Have You Call Me Honey and There is No Place Like Home, as well as other songs with style suitable to the occasion, and generally played well the part of the restaurant cashier who is wooed by the manager. A few more Miss D'Armonds might have changed matters. Miss Georgie Drew Mendum, as a sentimentally inclined waitress, was inclined to overdo the pathetics, but for the most part she was capable. Mr. Junie McCree, who handles slang with the ease and skill of an expert, was the restaurant manager, and Mr. Carl H. George, as Baron Max Von Tesmar, revealed a distinction of manner and a dialect which might be copied to advantage by others treading in the same field. Miss Helen Royton possesses plenty of dash, but her singing ability does not soar to great hights.

THE NEW THEATRE

NOw that the question of official appointments of the heads of the New Theatre is settled, the chief interest centres in watching the outcome. Without doubt the wisest move was that of selecting an active and successful producing man for the position of business manager. Mr. Lee Shubert, who has been asked to take this post, has qualifications and experience which will prove factors of strength to Mr. Winthrop Ames, director, and to Mr. John Corbin, literary manager. All along uneasiness has been felt, particularly among theatrical men, that the New Theatre venture might fail chiefly because the probable managing directors would be lacking in that practical knowledge essential to securing the best plays and players and to proceed along lines which would bring success of a permanent nature. It would seem, now, that all that is necessary is the harmonious working of the three

ISABEL D'ARMOND
In The Girl Question, at Wallack's Theatre

men just mentioned, for not only are they individually exceptionally fitted for their respective tasks, but they are Americans in training and, therefore, qualified to cater to American tastes to better advantage than would any foreign set of managing directors had such been selected.

Mr. Ames is a Bostonian, a graduate of Harvard University, where he specialized in dramatic literature, and for four years conducted, with Mr. Lorin F. Deland, a stock company at the Castle Square Theatre, Boston. This enterprise was successful, and brought to Mr. Ames a practical familiarity with the conduct of the theatre which will now be of great help. Further, he spent considerable time abroad studying European theatres and opera houses, and from this distance it would seem that his equipment for his difficult post is well nigh complete. Mr. Corbin, who is a Chicagoan, is also a Harvard man and is well known as a dramatic critic and writer of uncommon ability. Mr. Shubert is so well known as to require no special introduction; the fact that he has consented to give the time necessary to so vast an undertaking, while at the same time conducting his own private theatrical business, indicates that he believes thoroughly in the enterprise which soon will be launched.

The first aim of the New Theatre will be to give prominence to American playwriting. American dramatists will receive every possible encouragement and every financial inducement practicable with the institution's success. Each season will have as many new American plays as are deemed feasible, and to this end a special reading committee is to be appointed to pass upon the availability of manuscripts offered. Also in the repertory of the New Theatre will be the best works of modern English and Continental dramatists. All plays will be given on the repertory system, a method which will permit the presentation of from ten to fifteen plays each year without seriously interfering with the length of the run of those which gain special approbation of the public. One evening, and possible one matinee, each week will be given over to the performance of opera comique, the forces of the Metropolitan Opera Company having been secured for this purpose.

Further than to earn its operating expenses the New Theatre will be called upon for but little as a very low ground and building rental has been fixed. No profits are to be paid, and whatever surplus funds accrue will be devoted to the furthering of the enterprise. By this method the board of directors hopes to steer clear of pitfalls common to subsidized theatres abroad and to establish not only a high plane of conduct but to build up an institution on a structure resting solidly upon public approval and support. The officers of the New Theatre are: President, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt; Vice-President, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay; Treasurer, Mr. Otto H. Kahn; Secretary, Mr. Henry Rogers Winthrop.

GOSSIP

THE plans of Mr. William A. Brady for the coming season include several new productions, among them Give and Take, a play written by Mme. Fred de Gresac, for Miss Grace George, in which this player will be seen here for the first time 2 November. If Miss George is well received in it she will play the drama in London later in the season. Another new work designed

for her use is The Voice of the Cricket, by Edward Peple who, it will be remembered, wrote The Prince Chap. A revival of Sheridan Knowles' comedy, The Love Chase, will probably take place in New York with a London player in the comedy role of Widow Green. Miss George, in addition, will doubtless be seen in some special performances of Ibsen's The Lady from the Sea, and a number of presentations of her last season's success, Divorcons. Mr. Brady is preparing for the New York engagement of Mr. Robert Mantell, which will begin with King John, a play which thus far this player has used only in Chicago and in Philadelphia. In May Mr. Mantell will take an extended tour including Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and concluding in London where he will be seen in Ibsen's Brand, and in King Lear and Macbeth. A new play by Jules Eckert Goodman, The New Generation, will be the vehicle chosen for Mr Louis Mann, who is to make his first appearance in it some time this autumn.

Mr. Raymond Hitchcock will make his appearance this autumn in a new musical comedy obtained by himself of the authors, Theodore Robinson and Treicher Powell. Both are connected with the Cleveland Leader, of which Mr. Powell is music critic. The star role, which Mr. Hitchcock will play, is that of a New York iceman who goes to Greenland to obtain a corner on the supply of ice. While there he saves the life of a seal which, thereafter, follows him about like a dog, giving much good advice in seal fashion, whatever that may be. It is not yet known under whose management Mr. Hitchcock is to appear.

Rehearsals of The Call of the North, in which Mr. Robert Edeson is to star this season, have been begun. The initial performance of the play takes place at the Hudson Theatre, 24 August.

If the plans of Mr. Charles Frohman work out as scheduled Miss Isadora Duncan and her classical dances will be seen in New York before the expiration of the present month. Another Frohman production set for September is The Girls of Gottenberg in which Miss Gertie Miller, the London Gaiety star, will appear for a limited number of performances.

The Thief will be given a preliminary hearing, before going on the road in the autumn, beginning at the Lyceum Theatre, 3 September, for ten performances.

Mr. George Tyler, chief executive for the firm of Messrs. Liebler & Co., returned last week from abroad laden with good things for the coming season. Among the new plays which were obtained is one from the pen of Cleveland Moffatt, not yet named, which will be produced early in September. This play deals with the class problem from a standpoint that is said to be different than treatment offered by other dramatists. Among the other plays are The Melting Pot, a new work by Israel Zangwill, and a new play by C. M. S. McLellan, who wrote Leah Kleschna. This last named play will be called A Matter of Money. The principal character in the Zangwill play is a young Russian Hebrew student and musician who sails for this country after the massacre of his

LILLIAN RUSSELL
Miss Russell will appear in Wildfire, at the Liberty Theatre, 7 September.

family at Keshineff. A Matter of Money deals with conditions surrounding a well known trust, and the spot in which the action takes place is in Pennsylvania.

Just now Mr. Tyler is interested principally in preparing for the first production here of The Man From Home, which ran all last year in Chicago—a remarkable achievement—and in which Mr. Will T. Hodge appears as star. This play opens 17 August at the Astor Theatre. Arrangements made for Miss Eleanor Robson have provided this gifted player with a new work written by F. Marion Crawford, entitled The Nun; a brand new play by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett to be called The Dawn of To-Morrow, and some others for which titles are yet to be chosen. Miss Robson, who is resting in Europe with her mother, Mrs. Madge Carr Cooke, is improving in health and will return to America in September. Mrs. Cooke will be seen here in November in a new play. Mr. Arnold Daly is another star under the Liebler management, and he will make his appearance in New York early in the autumn in The Regeneration, in which it will be recalled he toured last season. Miss Viola Allen is to have a new play from the pen of Eugene Walter, author of Paid in Full, in which she will be seen some time in September. Chicago has been chosen as the place in which Mr. Nat C. Goodwin will begin his season, and he will open there in October in a new play by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, to be called Cameo Kirby. Mr. Tyler has acquired a Biblical play which he says he will produce in New York about 1 January.

The death of the dean of American playwrights, Bronson Howard, last week, at Avon-by-the-Sea after a protracted illness, closes the chapter of a full and eventful life. He was very popular during his active writing life and gave to the stage many plays which were worthy in the fullest sense. He was a man of ability and sincerity, and his sympathy was a great help in the work which he did. Mr. Howard will be best remembered, probably, through the successes attained by Shenandoah, The Henrietta, Saratoga, Aristocracy, The Banker's Daughter, Old Love Letters and Young Mrs. Winthrop, although there were many others. He was born at Detroit, Mich., 7 October, 1842, and served an extended career as a journalist.

Miss Lulu Glaser, who soon commences her starring tour under the direction of the Shuberts, has begun her rehearsals for her role in the new Viennese operetta, Mlle. Mischief, which was adapted from the original of Kraatz and Von Sterk by Sydney Rosenfeld. The original music of C. M. Ziehrer is to be used. Among the members of the company supporting Miss Glaser are Messrs. William Norris, George Broderick and Alexander Clark.

After all, Eddie Foy is to appear in Hamlet, but it will be something other than Shakespeare's. The one in which the popular comedian is to appear will be Mr. Hamlet of Broadway, which is quite different—we are told. Rehearsals have already been called, and before long it will be known just what the production is to be.

Among the recent arrivals from the other side is Clyde Fitch.

CHORUS IN THE GIRL QUESTION

MAurice Hewlett's Half Way House has something of Meredith's manner and a good deal of Hardy's matter. The truth is that Mr. Hewlett in his long journey from nowhere and no-when of The Forest Lovers by way of mediæval and sixteenth century Italy and eighteenth century England to modern English society, has lost a good deal of himself on the road. It would be unfair to ask another Forest Lovers, since a man is young but once, and perhaps Mr. Hewlett knows best himself as to the wisdom of further adventures in the Italy of the past, but his earlier admirers must be a little discontented when they find him in the England of to-day.

It is not to be denied that Mr. Hewlett's rectors, curates, county magnates, and modest little maids of unpretentious pedigree comport themselves like human beings, that his cricket matches and lawn suppers, his formal dinners and social occasions generally have the opulent rumble of the best English country society, that the atmosphere and local color are all there. But a dozen current novelists can do this sort of thing with a kind of triumphant certainty, and while Mr. Hewlett's people are more distinctive than those of his smaller contemporaries, there is about his chief characters the mark of other and greater masters. Du Plessis, with his easy impudence, is just a Meredith young man, and Mary, the charming nursery governess, falls in love like a Hardy woman; is in fact the lady of A Pair of Blue Eyes under different conditions. Equally Hardyesque is her friend the gentleman tinker, though he has also a lingering faint odor of George Meredith. Exactly Meredithian also are such sentences as this: "He was told, a home match, and then, without faltering before the 'You play?' of as rude a young man as these islands can contain, replied——"

The humor of the book is Meredithian rather than Hardyesque, and no one can be humorous in Meredith's manner and please. Meredith himself pleases with his humor much of the time only his thick and thin admirers, and no imitation of the thing, conscious or unconscious, can move Mr. Hewlett's public. It would be very unfair to say that The Half Way House is without power or interest. It has both, especially the former, and it is undeniably the outcome of most careful fitting of ends to means, but it shows too much the mark of the tool. In the effort to escape from the fatal facility of many second and third rate tellers of modern English stories, Mr. Hewlett has taken refuge in a labored style in which the epigrams turn out to be mere "whizzers," as we used to say on the fourth of July of those disappointing firecrackers that did not explode with a sharp detonation.

(The Half Way House: A Comedy of Degrees. By Maurice Hewlett, author of Forest Lovers. Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

RObert Herrick takes his turn at the marriage problem in his new novel, Together (Macmillan), which is a story of many characters, and several subplots, but not on the epic plan of the great novels. Along with the marriage problem, treated in its purely personal relation, there is the business problem, that of railway rebating and the like, treated in its double relation, personal and public, and from the point of view that Mr. Roosevelt has popularized. Together shows in its plainness of speech upon topics that used to be altogether avoided or at most distantly hinted in our novels, how far we have traveled in these later days along the line so familiar to the French novelists of the last two generations. Nevertheless, Mr. Herrick differs vastly from his French confreres in that his purpose is not only far removed from intentional pruriency, but in that it embodies an attempt to work out by example a theory of permanent marital fidelity. Several of his married couples either break the bond or seriously contemplate such a breach, yet one of the men who has thus braved the conventions goes the length of deliberately giving his life to save another from a like and what he has come to recognize as a fatal error. Mr. Herrick's people are done with sufficient though not the highest realism, and he manages to interest us in the fortunes of them all, but one cannot help feeling that had he simplified his story by dropping out minor characters and the sub-plots that concern them, he might have achieved a concentration of interest, and a finish of detail that the story now lacks. When he comes to deal with the business problem that all the while underlies his story, he is rather less effective than in the treatment of purely personal relations, but he triumphs in the end by making his chief pair of men and women solve the double problem of marriage and business, and we part with them as they begin a new life still "together," and, as Mr. Herrick would have us hope, redeemed as to their mutual relations and also as to their common relations toward the world at large. Mr. Herrick should read the Declaration of Independence, and learn that it does not anywhere say that "all men are born free and equal."

(Together. By Robert Herrick, author of The Real World, The Common Lot, The Memoirs of an American Citizen, etc. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.)

VOlume IV of Critical Miscellanies, by John Morley, is issued in an extremely attractive form. Seven papers make up this volume, most of them brilliant book reviews, the opening one an exceedingly well-considered lecture on Machiavelli. The review of Lecky's dull two volumes entitled Liberty and Democracy is a delicious piece of destructive criticism. There is also an admirably appreciative criticism of L. T. Hobhouse's Democracy and Reaction. Other papers deal with a romance by Frederick Harrison, the same author's New Calendar of Great Men, John Stuart Mill and Guicciardini. These lectures, essays and reviews are full of a ripe wisdom, strongly democratic in sympathy, and written in a style that is highly distinctive, clear, strong, pliant, and upon occasion imaginatively picturesque. Indeed, the whole volume is such a book as might tempt a busy intellectual man to steal his own time for the luxury of reading it. How happy is the description of Machiavelli's style: "He has the highest of all virtues that prose-writing can possess—save the half-dozen cases in literature of genius unconquerable with wings—he is simple, unaffected, direct, vivid, and rational.

There are few such passages as this in the book, but there are many admirable things in a different vein, in many different veins, and the world of intelligent readers cannot be too grateful to the reviewer for having shown up Lecky's book in all its dulness and absurdity.

(Critical Miscellanies. By John Morley. Vol. IV. The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.)

WIlliam De Morgan, the art worker who, like Du Maurier, found himself a novelist only after exceeding the age of three score, has produced three remarkable stories within the past two years. How long these fine examples of creative genius in fiction may have been germinating in the author's mind we do not know, but the fact remains that Joseph Vance, the first of the three novels, did not appear till 1905, when Mr. De Morgan was sixty-five years old. Since each one of these works is as portentous in bulk as were any of the three-volume stories of the last century, and is, moreover, marked by a rambling, diffuse and utterly unconventional style, that is not unsuggestive of Fielding, we may well wonder that hustling, busy America has apparently devoured these weighty tomes with keen relish.

However, let us be thankful that such is the case, for with all their faults from the modern viewpoint of literary technique these novels are unmistakably products of genius. Somehow Good is the latest, and the finest of Mr. De Morgan's literary offspring. It is a singular fact, too, that while few are likely to read this 565-page story without being frankly bored at frequent intervals, yet we believe that no one at the close could willingly have spared a single word from the volume.

A young English couple, parted in India by an unfortunate event soon after their wedding, were brought together in England twenty years later by an extraordinary combination of circumstances which deprived the man of his memory. The story relates how these two again became man and wife after the happiest and most beautiful interval of friendship ripening into love, although the woman was haunted for long with the dread thought that her husband should learn the truth by a sudden recovery of memory, and how many things happened before perfect peace reigned in the breast of the devoted Rosalind. The author has developed a noble, yet difficult theme with splendid success. Fenwick and Rosalind are two intensely human types that we are the better for knowing. But the masterstroke of Mr. De Morgan's genius is the creation of Sallikins, the most adorable, yet absolutely natural girl that ever graced the pages of fiction. Rosalind's madcap daughter, with her delicious sense of humor, vivacity and fearlessness, joined to a heart of gold, is the real heroine of Somehow Good. But the author has not expended all his marvelous skill in character drawing on Sally, or on Fenwick and his wife. Dickens and Thack-

(Continued on page 205.)

AS SEEN BY HIM

NO LAND COMMODORES AT NEWPORT—DIETARY MATTERS—NOTABLE ENGAGEMENTS—AUTOMOBILE VICTIMS.

THE week has passed without much more news and with but little excitement. Presently we shall sail for Newport, to be present at the finish of the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. Newport is quite up in yachting tactics, and you never see there land commodores wandering around the streets or at the reading room or the Casino. It is only in a small place that men who ought to know better rig themselves out in nautical togs and keep ashore. I have always had a horror of pretence. The borrowed plumes of the peacock always disgust me—that is when a jackdaw wears them. But we are much more civilized in this respect than we were a few years ago. Even on Broadway—and that is saying a great deal—you never meet now these soi-disant personages in yachting garb, in semi-military dress, or arrayed in the most approved Calcutta fashion.

Cold Dinners and Horrible Sundaes

I was obliged to go to town this week, and what a picture of desolation! Fifth Avenue was as quiet as a village street, but people were coming in and lunching and dining at the various hotels. One has now more or less a variety from which to choose—that is as far as the locale is concerned. I wonder if there is not a menu trust. The bills of fare are all the same, and nothing seems to have any taste whatever. And those dreadful cold meals that people will eat. Around the chemists shops one sees crowds indulging in ice cream sodas and those horrible sundaes. It seems meet and just that chemists' shops should be the place for these refections, as antidotes are at hand. I remember there existed in New York a Mushroom Club which once a month hunted the neighboring woods for rare specimens, and these were cooked and served, with a lecture thrown in, at a dinner, and the meetings were always held over a chemist's.

Diet Expert

There died recently in New York one of the most celebrated specialists on diet and stomachic troubles. He was a marvel in cases of indigestion. This was Dr. Wetmore, and his rooms were always thronged with suffering humanity seeking relief. Yet he gave very few drugs—he was of the homœopathic school—but his advice was excellent. And it was he who called "ice water drinking" the great American vice. He was an advocate of water, but never at meals, and he always recommended that it should be cool but never ice cold. The shock to the stomach is severe, and besides it stops digestion. He only believed in alcoholic drinks for medicinal purposes—that is "sprits"; but he said that one could take a glass of light white or red wine at dinner, and he often added "sometimes." Ices were on the prohibited list. He was an advocate of a simple nutritious diet, especially in summer. Perhaps I have not followed his instructions verbatim, for I must confess to a liking for an occasional mint julep, a cup, or even once in a while some whiskey and soda in summer, but his advice was sound. We have followed the fashion of ending our dinner with ices, and perhaps if taken sparingly they are not as bad as other sweets. There are so many theories and fads in dieting just now, and some people will eat the most unpalatable breads. I also own to a liking for an appetizer in the shape of a Martini or a Manhattan, but I only have these served before a stag dinner or an informal luncheon, or in the afternoon about tea time. But, to me, of all things loathed the worst abomination is that which is called an oyster or clam cocktail.

Better Taste Prevails

However, with Colonial houses and mahogany and old time manners and customs, we are getting back to a certain elegant simplicity of living. How well do I remember, years ago, one New York woman serving as a first course at a luncheon marrowbones tied up in blue ribbons! And how one near-sighted matron thought that they were prizes of some kind—her hostess being quite famous for bestowing gifts at her entertainments—and grasping the bone eagerly, she untied the ribbon and buried her fingers in hot greasy marrow. But those were in the days of lace table cloths and pink satin bows everywhere, and great vases of flowers and a certain semi-barbaric profusion of decorative effects. We have left this vulgar age far behind us.

Engagements of Notable People

There is little in the way of news except that Miss Mary Sands, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Aymar Sands, is to marry the Honorable Hugh Howard, who is, it seems, a half brother of the Earl of Wicklow. Miss Sands will be a decided acquisition to the hunting set in Ireland. She rides so well, and is, as the prints say, "enthusiastic about sports in the open." The Sands have a cottage at Southampton, and they belong to that set, which is famous for its pretty girls.

Also, after many denials, the engagement of George Eustis and Miss Street has finally been announced. George Eustis's first wife was his cousin, a daughter of the late Ambassador to France. There was a divorce, and Mrs. Eustis was married to Josef Hoffman, the pianist. She is fond of the artistic life, plays delightfully, but I fear that she will not touch the piano now. You nearly always find that the wives of great musicians keep themselves in the background—musically. I think the one notable exception was Clara Schumann. But then she interpreted her husband's works, and Lady Halle also was sometimes soloist at her husband's concerts, and the Henschels were a devoted and harmonious pair. But except in the case of Clara Schumann there was a species of partnership in the united careers, and one did not interfere with the other. George Eustis's mother was Miss Corcoran, whose father was the famous Washington philanthropist who gave the art gallery and other institutions to the capital.

Unnecessary Tragedies

There have been some terrific accidents and three tragedies within a week. But we must expect these things. When investigations are made we find that there is inevitably criminal negligence or recklessness of some kind, and I may add, usually that of youth. Why people will hire unripe chauffeurs, mere boys, is a mystery, unless it is that these are all the market now affords. Rather learn the intricacies of the motor oneself, and then accidents will be fewer if one does not take to running at lightning speed. When we find something to take the place of the rubber tire, perhaps we may be less liable to death and disaster. It is a pity that an invention of so much excellence and use should continually be retarded by tragic occurrences. There are, it is true, many dangerous places, crossings, especially along the route of some of our oldest railways, and say what you will, notwithstanding the expense, all railroads should be graded as in Europe. We cannot depend on either automatic devices or the lesser insecurity of average human intelligence. But on the other hand, until this is done, some caution should be exercised by those whose paths lie across these points of peril.

New and Deadly Variety of Hoodlumism

But it seems a crime that such valuable lives as that of the late Dr. Flint should be lost as the result of the heedlessness of a boy of nineteen, "skylarking" around the village depot with the station bootblack as a companion. To entrust reckless untutored youths with motors is putting them in the way of a terrible temptation. The world just now is motor mad, and the lower classes deem it a mark of social position to be seen driving in an automobile, especially one which is brilliantly red and makes a loud clatter. The average chauffeur is impertinent, and he assumes a daredevil attitude, just as do the little boys who drive grocers' carts and who race frantically with each other down the asphalt in city streets. All along Upper Broadway in New York there are so-called schools for chauffeurs. The gates of these garages are crowded each day with a motley mob of dirty, noisy, rude hobbledehoys, the caterpillars from which in a few weeks there will emerge the butterfly chauffeurs, dear to the hearts of tender servant girls. It is almost worth one's life to walk the length of this street, or in any part of it. Without any warning, motors come at full headway from these garages, at the open doorways of which there are no danger warnings to the pedestrian. Broadway at this point—from Times Square to Fifty-ninth Street—has become a place of terror. I do not travel in trams, but I have seen the waiting passengers dodging the many automobiles in their flight up or down town, and jeered at by uncouth, filthy hobbledehoy drivers, laughing at their terrors when they miss their victims just by an inch. Rather even the distressing "honk honk" of warning than the silent messenger of death and disaster stealing around corners and pouncing upon the unwary, grinding them down in the darkness of night, while running time races around the railroad station at the village or taking the risk of rushing ahead of the express at dangerous crossings heedless of bell or watchman. I am not a coward, I am not what Mr. Roosevelt would be pleased to call "a mollycoddle." I am a lover of motoring, but I thus raise my voice in protest. The untrained youth, whether coachmen or chauffeurs, clerks or machinists, engineers or ships pilots—are the guilty in nearly all our tragedies.

FASCINATING FROCKS SEE

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE

OCKS SEEN AT OSTENDE

S OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 185

OSTENDE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MODISH UNDERWEAR—UNPATTERNED LAWNS TRIMMED WITH APPLICATIONS—SLIMPSINESS OF FROCKS AMAZING—KNOTTING TOGETHER OF ENDS OF OVERSKIRTS AND SASHES—SMART SLEEVELESS GOLF JACKET ILLUSTRATED

MUch of the life of Ostende this season centres about the sumptuous Palace Hotel, instead of at the Casino, since the Club Privée has changed its headquarters, pending the settlement of the fate of gambling at this queen of watering places. The Concerts Rouge, too, are being given here, with Litvinne, Van Dyck, Delmas and Renaud, and the Russian dancer, Trouhanova is to exhibit soon her quaint dances in 1830 costume, including tiny parasol, white stocking and black slippers and glimpses of most amusing old-fashioned undertogs in white cambric of the demurest description. This is different from the lingerie of the mondaines of today, which is as little opaque muslin and as much filmy lace as is consistent with any resisting powers at all against the wear and tear of fashionable life. It is a fad of the season to have the hems of all lingerie pieces, even long petticoats, of a single layer and simply hemstitched, though much hand embroidery is placed above the hem. This gives about the ankles the slimsy effect that all summer frocks demand.

TREATMENT OF UNPATTERNED LAWNS

Another fad is to have summer gowns of plain mousseline or lawn coming from the looms with no decorations whatever. These materials are then ornamented by hand with bouquets, garlands, or spots embroidered in white or in colors, hems left plain, and a richer design centering about bust, waist and hips, giving extreme importance to the torse. A white linen gown of the finest lawn which I saw at breakfast the other morning at the Palace Hotel was decorated in a straight stole that hung flatly down both front and back with an embroidery in fine gold-colored silk floss in a Persian design of palm leaves, very small, framed in an embroidered border to match, the stoles weighted at the ends with knotted silk fringe threaded into the linen. The rest of the frock, a straight scant princesse of white linen was decorated simply with widely scattered and very small palm leaves of the same embroidery, and its hem, straight and just barely touching the ground all about, was trimmed with a narrow yellow silk fringe put on the very edge of the gown. She wore yellow suede slippers with low heels and ribbons lacing about fine openwork white thread stockings. Yoke and long sleeves were of plain smooth white mull buttoned at the wrists and finished at ears and hands with a tiny hemstitched white mull frill.

FRINGE IN FAVOR FOR EDGING

Fringe placed exactly on the edge of the gown hem, whether in linen or silk for day wear, or of gold or silver bullion for the evening, is a feature of directoire or empire gowns. Narrow white cotton fringe is used like this on a white dimity frock over which are scattered tiny hand-embroidered dots. It is made in a close-fitting princesse, having a curving side seam and a broad flat single box plait down the back, hem just dragging a bit all about. From under this plait, high at the back, comes a broad soft navy blue silk sash, which is draped softly in a wide loose apron across the hips, dropping low in front well below the torse, the other end drawn high again behind and fastening with an ornament of white linen crochet, its one end hanging to the floor and gathered into a crochetted tassell of white cotton which weights it. A high-waisted and very tiny jacket of navy blue duck, having a high turn down directoire collar and long tight sleeves, is worn with this, collar and lapels faced with canary colored tussore edged with navy and white soutache, and soutached buttons trim fronts and sleeves. This jacket is so short that only bust and shoulder blades and shoulders are covered, and its open fronts display a deep decolletage of white muslin in a simple fichu effect below a transparent guimpe of fine white dotted tulle mounting high about the ears and ruched. The hat worn with this is a huge navy blue straw, much broader on one side than the other, worn low about the head, so that it rests almost on one ear, not from being tilted, but from its big head size, its trimming consisting simply of a huge white ostrich feather, clipped, uncurled, like a very

TWO CHARMING GOWNS FROM THE TROUSSEAU OF A RECENT BRIDE—OSTENDE.

supple, fringe-like quill, dabs of colored feathers in Persian combination, with spots of gold paint, splashed along the whole length of its milky flow.

CLINGING FROCKS

The amazing slimsiness of thin summer frocks, and the absolute transparency of their guimpes and of their long tight sleeves from shoulders to hands, makes it necessary that a fashionable woman have a quantity of thin loose long cloaks, for she can hardly venture across a sidewalk or along the Digue so scantily attired. Though once in the so-called privacy of golf club, polo field or the pesage of the race course, the modern edition of the "dust cloak" is jauntily laid aside. At polo late in the afternoon, from five until seven, the smartest of Ostende people gather for the prettiest sport in the world. The players patronize the tea tables before the game, and with their sporty clothes and big overcoats, the beautiful toilettes of the women, and the bright Oriental liveries of the Persian black men who serve at the Samovar, the scene is most picturesque. Many of the women's wraps here are almost superb enough for evening wear. For instance one who wore a frock of painted white Chinese silk having a great Rococo design encircling the middle of the skirt, her big hat also in painted white silk with a rosette of black moire ribbon and two very broad black moire streamers for only trimming, these ends knotting at one side of her waist with a dark red rose (artificial, of course), one streamer coming from behind under the arm loosely, and both ends falling to the knee, wore a cloak in bright Egyptian green crepe de chine. In shape it was a huge oblong, slit half way up in the middle of its length and curved out to fit low about the neck, its sides thus hanging to the elbows only and turned up here with green silk passementerie ornaments. Its back and front hung to the ankles in six corners, all weighted with tassels, and those on the back portion attached to the two nearest ones at the sides by means of great knots taken in the stuff itself. In the centre of the back the hem was sloped up in a rather abrupt scoop to accentuate the dragging effect of the knotted material.

ON THE GOLF LINKS—OSTENDE

KNOTTING AN EFFECTIVE FAD

This knotting together of ends of overskirts, of sashes, or of slashings in cloaks, is an odd fad, often very effective, as it gives the idea of wrapping the figure, and brings out the lines of torse and limbs to excellent advantage. The transparency of the guimpes for all daytime gowns, whether in linen or of richer material, is such as was thought suitable once for dinner or theatre gown, and indeed, there is no distinction made now in the tops of these and day gowns with those women who use carriages, and can thus avoid the publicity of streets and common conveyances. Decollete evening gowns are being made with a nice discretion as to the bust, but with no restrictions whatever as regards the arms and shoulders. Most such bodices have their foundations cut straight across under the arms, and the shoulders are crossed by nothing more than the narrow strap of a long transparent sleeveless and big-armholed casaque, or by the drapery of a chiffon sash or shawl, or by the narrow end of an enveloping toga, which sheathes waist and thighs and buckles across one shoulder. The crease and hollow of one arm are thus only partially veiled, and the other often not at all, in a way that, curiously, would not have been tolerated at the time when the centre decolletage of both front and back was much more excessive than at present, but when a sleeve snugly protected the juncture of the arm and shoulder.

WHITE SILK BATISTE WITH VALENCIENNES AND IRISH LACE—OSTENDE

DETAIL OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Charmingly simple and chic to a degree are these frocks illustrated, which were made for the trousseau of the Comtesse J—de M—de St. A—, married the other day at the Chateau d'Eyzer. Lavender silk linon, tucked, and with Chantilly lace dyed the same shade put on transparently over a flesh colored mousseline foundation, its sash a deeper lavender, is one too dainty for words. The lemon colored myrano silk morning gown with buttons covered with the material fastening tabs of silk to form a jacket and sleeve effect over frills of finely plaited dotted tulle, sash in khaki brown faille, is that not delicious for its simplicity? The white silk batiste is trimmed with flat applications of real Valenciennes laid in some places over black mousseline de soie, some heavier white Irish lace about the shoulders, and a sash of elephant grey ottoman silk is most original.

For the golf links do you not like this smart sleeveless coat, short waisted behind, in navy blue linen with pockets and collar of striped linen, worn with a white linen skirt, shirt waist, and a white hat trimmed with a hedge of upstanding navy blue feathers? Another odd suit for yachting consisted of a scant directoire skirt with a single box plait behind, in white serge, with two rows of white wool crochetted buttons down its front. Short waistcoat in black ottoman silk and long unlined directoire coat of white woollen lace having a very deep border, almost entire skirt effects, and long tight sleeves in white serge trimmed with white wool crochetted buttons, and with a smart black silk bow and sash end behind. Her hat was a broad flat black straw trimmed with quantities of soft white wool grapes and a few leaves of black ottoman silk, its brim faced with finest white straw. Her white chiffon veil was almost a shawl, it so enveloped not only the hat, but head and shoulders and floated so far down her gown.

Ostende, August, 1908.

Aube de Siecle.

WHAT SHE WEARS

WHITE LACE AND LIBERTY SILK COSTUME—LUNCHEON GOWNS—THE HAT A NOTABLE FEATURE—GALOONS IN FADE COLORS USED AS EMBROIDERY—NEW RUFF—HOW TO WEAR THE HUGUENOT SHAPED HAT—SASH WEARING

SUmmer fashions for many years past have not so continuously favored tub-suits and costumes or given to the present clinging, unsupported skirts, both long or short, a raison d'être, for the dropping off of customary petticoating as have those of 1908. The heat record, so far, has been most friendly in adjusting our eyes to the new classic departure, which shows every evidence of becoming a fixed fashion, for the rest of the year at least.

ALENCON AND CHANTILLY NET COMBINED WITH WHITE SATIN

One of the lovely white lace and Liberty satin dinner creations worn at Newport a few nights ago could not be surpassed for chic and becomingness. It was of Alencon lace in princess style, the lower half of the bodice, a deep, close-fitting basque, being also of the same exquisite lace, from the bottom of the skirt top (for such the lower bodice proved to be), which was finished by a beautiful border edge. A dotted Chantilly net prolonged the train skirt to about the knee line, where panels of Alencon were intermingled with those of painted mousseline, representing laburnum blossoms in entrancing blues and yellows, the lace showing under the white satin drop skirt as a charming contrast. Across the top of this low bodice was a broad band partly of the painted mousseline, interspersed with silver and pearl embroidered designs, set in with touches of lace, while the décolletage was mounted by a finish line that suggested real silversmith work. The same character of work in front began with an ornament on bodice at the waistline, and from it there fell a long piece of chain-work that was hung so as to form a loop, and held by another ornament at the middle front edge of the lace basque line, where this silver chain fell again vertically, ending in short, stubby tassels a few inches above the foot of the gown. One needs only imagine how the wearer would select her jewels to accord with these beautiful blue and yellow tints, and also have them harmonize with the novel silver torsade, which was such a happy feature.

Walking suit of royal blue cloth trimmed with narrow bands of cloth and cloth buttons. Tucker of white linen. Soft stock of black satin. White batiste frills at throat and wrist.

TREATMENT OF GALOONS THE HAT FEATURE OF LUNCHEON TOILETTES

From Newport dinner toilettes, with all the radiance flowing from the superb jewels that accompany them, turn for a moment to the variety of gowns and elaborateness of most of them, met at luncheons. Here we have the hat to consider, for it is to the hat and its character that we must yield when coming to decide upon the success and charm of the ensemble of these costumes. Fancy the effect of a crêpe de chine costume in flax-blue, which has its lower skirt untrimmed, and a very long tunic fringed with the same crêpe shade of silk. The heading is in fade tints of deep crimson, pink and yellow, with pale olive foliage, to give it the antique effect that is bewitching. This style of galoon trimming is so pliable and soft that it is very easily detached flower by flower, and is used as if it were embroidery. Where this tunic rises from the hip outlines into a corset at the back this silk wrought garland holds the drapery on each side of the waistline, and it then descends upon the skirt some twelve inches or so before vanishing into a pointed leaf at the bottom. In bodice front, the tunic drapery rises into bib form above the bust, the folds being carried horizontally across for the sleeves, and the high neck covering of the rest of the bodice is of the sheerest and finest black filet lace net. Around the bodice arm line, including the difference made by the high bib front and low back of tunic crêpe, there is produced a long oval on which this garland is laid flat, and it seems to form and be a part of the hip portion also, as if it met there as a proper finish. This same graceful trimming edges the top of the bib drapery in front, and is also used as a defining line of the arm from shoulder to wrist, upon both the long sleeves of the net. Besides, the net itself is hand-wrought into a small diaper design with blue floss and a gold thread.

Tea gown in mousse grey voile. Front and sleeves in lace; sash in satin.

THE NEW RUFF

As a neck finish, there is the newest ruff, that is a double one, and wide and soft enough to roll over the high band. In this case the ruff composed of the deeper blue shade of gauze, having a gold thread loop stitch in its edge and an ivory white for upper ruffle, with a similar end fringe. At the wrists, the same ruffle finish is almost entirely laid under the hand flare of the black net.

The hat worn was one of the very large Huguenot capelines in black crin, with its high crown and tremendous sweep of broad brim rolling out and somewhat raised on the left side, but much shorter and turned down in front upon the right. All view of anything else but the eyes in front is the guide for the proper pose of the hat when on the head. Put on in any other way, all chic disappears. Half the head must be buried under the hat crown, then the hat gives to face and the figure the correct smart expression. A single broad plume and a broad softly draped crown-band form the sole trimming. The plume slips under the left side of the crown-band, and rising it turns backward, a trick that only expert milliners can accomplish. This keeps the feather up in the air, instead of lying back upon the crown.

SASHES AND SCARFS

All the afternoon white costumes—nearly one-half of which are of lace—are following the smart rule of wearing scarf sash draperies of Liberty or of mousseline with them, finished off with what the gown-makers call passementerie "glands"—the d and s silent in the pronunciation of the French term. If there is need of a belt, then the sash is first draped around the waist; if not, the ends may fall at the back or on the side. In every case the ends require to be long enough, however, to fall low upon the skirt.

BELT ADJUSTMENT

Another touch to be observed—in wearing forenoon linens, etc.—is this: if the costume is a short-waisted affair, whether in white or in colors, the smart belt to be worn is an all-white one, but if it is long-waisted, a color is to be chosen for the belt.

Shaded or ombré mousselines and voiles, linon, etc., are frequently worn, and look very lovely as seen at Newport, for instance, in the afternoon drive—green hedges and big trees furnishing a delicious background. Ombré wood colors—gray-greens and hortensia shades—are charming. There are no showy trimmings used, of course, but plain chiffon or mousseline is selected in one particular shade for each gown. It gives the best results upon parts of bodice, and for the entire sleeves as well. Feathers, ostrich chiefly—down—and marabout, in boas of various lengths and widths, are secured by the dozen, it would seem, so much are they worn to match hats or gowns during driving hours.

Newport, August, 1908. D.

Next week VOGUE will publish a Millinery Supplement showing the new French Hats and Novelties for Autumn.

NEWPORT GOWNS FOR AUGUST

BACK VIEWS ON PAGE 204

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 185

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

[Note.—Readers of Vogue inquiring for names of shops where articles are purchasable should inclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply, and state page and date.]

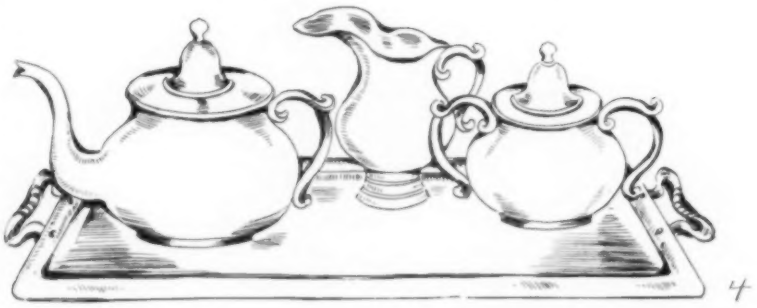
A Certain place in the heart of the shopping district has at present a great variety of attractive pieces in brass, which may be counted upon as an acceptable gift at any time, or for use as prizes, they being both useful and ornamental in the home. For example, Sketch 1 shows a handsome ten-piece desk set, of solid brass in plain high polish, that is sold complete for $16, or separately, at the following prices: the flat desk blotter, which has brass corners, is $2.50; the candlesticks are $5 the pair, the ink-stand is $2, the pen tray $1.50, the half-round "rocker" blotter is $1.50, the stamp box is $1.25, the letter-rack is $2, and the paper-knife and the letter file are 80 cents each. These marked with initials in block type would be very attractive for the writing table, especially as they can be kept bright and clean with but little care. A very complete little article is shown in Sketch 2, one that would bring great joy to the man of the house, could he find it on his smoking table. It is a plain, highly polished brass cigar lighter and alcohol lamp, with a compartment for a box of matches at bottom, the side open at a point where the ignition substance on box side can be scratched; this costs $2.50. Unique and of unusual attractiveness is No. 3, the quaintly shaped brass kettle, and the square little stove upon which it rests, both of brass in a bright high polish. The kettle has a wicker and brass handle, and the stand has a glass panel in one side through which the flame of the alcohol lamp within may be watched, and the knob of the wick-screw comes out through an aperture at the side of the perforated door, so that it can be regulated through this same little door, without having to lift it out. This invention of a draught-proof heater for a water kettle is especially useful for the lawn tea table, picnics or piazza, as however stiff the breezes may be, there will not even be a flicker of the steady flame, so it is invaluable for safety as well as for comfort and good looks. The price is $6.50 complete. A brass tea set, pewter lined, is No. 4, which with the 9x12 tray costs but $7, the pot holding one pint. The shape of the cream jug is worthy of comment, as it reproduces one of the rarest of Lowestoff china.

COLONIAL KNOCKERS

of polished brass in three variations of the well-known iron shape are $1.50 each, and look as old as one can desire; for even one of the Dutch doors known as half-doors could be adorned with one, and no suspicions ever arise that it did not date from 1700.

A MISSION BELL

in brass is $1.50 and has a delightful little clang, distinct and clear; in hight it is about three and one-half inches.



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CUT GLASS COASTERS

for tumblers with pierced brass rims are 50 cents; these are particularly nice for the piazza tea table or out of door use, when a table or rail is to be kept dry, for if lost or left about they can readily be replaced.

ARMENIAN LACE

is the latest smart edging for fine linen handkerchiefs, and those finished with the tiniest points of this lace all along the hem edge are 50 cents apiece. A wider lace edge in wheel pattern makes the same quality handkerchief $1 each in price.

BANDANNA BATHING HANDKERCHIEFS

in a size 45 inches square are $1.25 each. These are the usual gay plaided designs or in small patterns; in a palm pattern, the colors remarkably well combined, the price is $1.50, and in a charming Persian design $1.95 are asked.

CROSS-BAR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

with three wide border stripes in color are new and cost 50 cents each, and solid color handkerchiefs, also this season's novelty, having borders of white dots or stripes or squares of white at corners, sell for 25 cents apiece.

A LAPIS LAZULI PENDANT

in tear shape, mounted with oxidized silver and hanging from a silver necklet chain in which are two cabuchons of the same lovely blue stone, costs $12, and is particularly modish when worn with blue linen or pongee frocks.

A JADE SCARAB RING

with mount of rose gold is very attractive and costs but $20.

FILET LACE

in four-inch width sells for 15 cents a yard, nine quaint medallions to the yard, showing birds and beasts in the designs. For the making of inexpensive bureau or pillow covers it is very desirable.

BROCADED SILK ELASTIC

belting, in black, Copenhagen or navy blue, and in 1¼-inch width, is 75 cents a yard.

2

GROSGRAIN SILK BABY RIBBON

for underwear sells for 12½ cents a piece of 10 yards, and comes in pink, blue or white.

MUSHROOM LAMP SHADES

of plain white silk, lined with rice paper, and mounted on a frame of black lacquer, are from $2.50 upward, according to the size. Needless to say, they are of Oriental make; and the one at the price mentioned is about 10 inches in diameter.

SHEFFIELD PLATE

is always appreciated as a gift or a possession, and at one of the many fascinating shops for antiques, compotes in a small size, that is about 3½ inches high and 5 inches in diameter, are $5 each in a very lovely design. The base is solid and plain; the bowl of the compote is pierced in one of the designs usual to this plate, and the rim is solid, with a grape-vine at edge, raised well in relief. In the same ware, coasters with high pierced rims are $5, and wooden bottom tumbler stands, with pierced rims finished by a heavy beading, are $1. Beautiful teapots, more oblong than oval, are $2.50, and a great find at this price.

BLUE AND WHITE

Nankin china tea caddies, genuinely old and delightfully quaint in shape and decoration, are $15. These are in reality cabinet pieces and of value to the collector.

A NICKEL SHAVING STAND

has a mirror on a centre rod and is otherwise equipped with a porcelain-lined bowl for a lather brush, the rim of rubber to tip the brush against; a lather basin, also porcelain lined; a nickel holder for shaving soap, another for hot water, a brush and cases for razors. The price is $12 for the complete set.

CRETONNE CASES

with snap fastener fitted with a wash cloth are 25 cents; larger cases, rubber lined for traveling, with places for brush, comb and straps for small articles, and two pockets besides, are 50 cents.

AIR PILLOWS

of plaid silk, rubber lined, with a tube at one corner by which it is blown up to any extent required, are $3.25, and come with a pocket shaped case about the size of a wallet.

PARASOLS

of charmingly patterned cretonne range from $7.50 to $18 in price. Green taffeta parasols with hem-stitched borders, gilt ribs and tips, green enamel sticks and green silk tassels are $3. White embroidered linen parasols with boxwood sticks are $6.75.

SASH RIBBONS

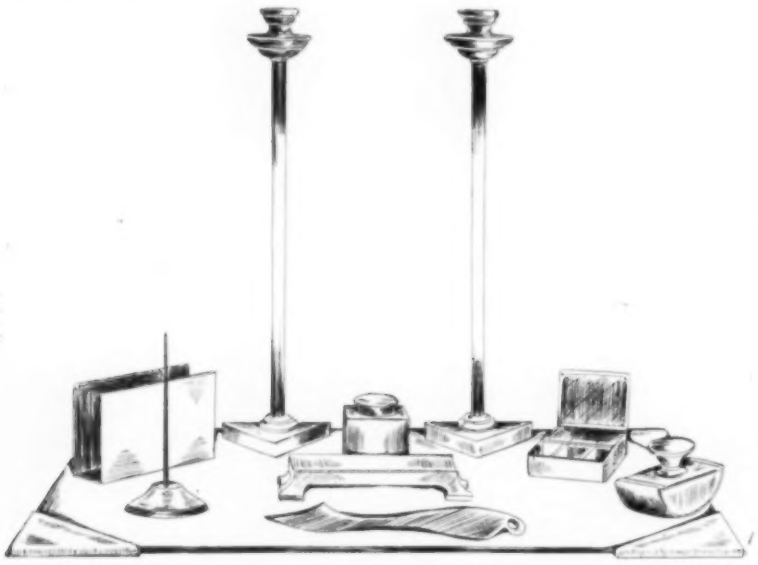
are being used in brocades, these almost in preference to any other for small lasses. In white or pink, which are the favorite shades, the prices range from $1.15 to $1.59, the widths running from 7 to 10 inches. Chiffon taffeta plaid sash ribbons, with over-straps of moiré, are $1.98 a yard in 10-inch width.

SOUTACHE

in cotton, any color, 12 yards in the piece, sells for 25 cents the bolt. Fine silk soutache comes for 35 cents for a 12-yard bolt, and in every shade.

IRIDESCENT GLASS VASES

for country houses, to hold long-stemmed flowers, cost from 25 cents to $3, and range from 6 to 16 inches in hight. The shapes, all pretty, are duplicated in plain white or in green at the same prices.



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GRACEFUL SUMMER FROCKS FROM PARIS

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 185

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CAMPER—PRACTICAL DRESS—CAMP NECESSITIES AND SUPERFLUITIES

THE requirements of a camping trip depend so much upon circumstances of time, locality and means of transportation that in an article of this kind it would be futile to attempt suggestions to cover all conditions, or even to enumerate half the things in the way of dress and camp paraphernalia that might under certain conditions be found of use or convenience.

On the other hand the north woods are all very much alike, and while everyone must decide for himself how much he may take, according to how much packing, canoeing and tramping will be required, mention of some of the necessities, conveniences and luxuries to be had at the good sporting equipment shops and a few general hints may be of interest to the inexperienced.

Taking up first the matter of dress, if the trip is for the purpose of deer shooting, the suit should be of some tough woolen fabric rather than of the hard finished stuffs, because noiselessness is a prime requisite to success; but if fishing is the main object, any of the ordinary materials will answer, and there is a fairly large variety, including the usual sack or Norfolk coats with many pockets, and long trousers or knickerbockers of ten, eight or seven ounce canvas, German linen, waterproofed cotton stuffs, corduroy, khaki, etc., ranging from $8 up. All are more or less shower-proof, none that I know of absolutely waterproof, and the shades are tan, dead grass, olive, brown and green and gray. For most purposes knickerbockers are to be preferred to long trousers for the woods, and some are reinforced over the knees and on seat with a double thickness of material. There is a Swedish dogskin leather coat, lined with sheepskin with the wool on, or with corduroy or flannel, which is quite soft and very warm, and one may find a number of heavy wool coats and knit coat sweaters of heavy worsted. But more than one suit is superfluous for the real rough camping trip, so that the most serviceable for all-round wear according to season should be selected, and this in most cases should not be too warm or heavy.

In the way of waistcoats there is a tan canvas, plain and with four pockets, for $2; a cartridge vest of shower-proof canvas, with loops for shells or cartridges and with or without sleeves, for $2.50 and $3.50, respectively; a "Duxbak" cartridge vest for $3.00; and there are green and brown corduroy waistcoats, with and without loops for cartridges, and flannel or wool lined black or russet dogskin vests at prices ranging from $3 to $9. When much shooting is to be done they are convenient, but for deer hunting one can carry all the cartridges one will need, and more, in the magazine of one's rifle, and in any event the pockets of the shooting coat or the cartridge belt, which may be had of russet leather or of woven material with closed or open loops or fitted for cartridges in clips (according to one's rifle), for from $1.00 to $2.00, will do quite as well.

The best shirts for ordinary camping are those of fairly heavy gray or dark blue flannel or woolen materials with turned-down collars, which may be had at prices ranging from $2.50 to $4.00—that of tan flannel with box-plaited, buttoned pockets shown by the illustration weighing one pound and costing $6.00—but when great warmth is desirable there is the double-breasted chamois shirt, which costs $10.00, and the very heavy wool shirt with wide collar that may be buttoned up around the neck, which costs about $5.00. When one takes along a sweater, which I should always advise doing, and which I should advise having of dark gray worsted and of the old style with deep roll collar, rather than of the coat variety, one will need but one shirt, for it can always be washed and the sweater worn while it is hanging over a bush to dry. And one will require not more than two sets of underclothes of not too heavy weight, but preferably of wool. The stockings, whether long (for knee trousers) or of "sock" length, should also be of fairly heavy weight wool when much tramping is to be done, and if one wear long trousers instead of knickerbockers, knee leggins or puttees are advisable. Indeed if one must go through much underbrush, these, or at least ankle leggins, are a good thing even with short trousers, and they may be had of corduroy, canvas, heavy linen, horsehide, calf or pigskin, to buckle or lace, at a cost of from $1.50 to $7.00, according to style and material.

KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRT

The question of hats and boots is a much mooted one, for there are many styles, and nearly all have something to recommend them. The so-called "square crown" hats may be had of the same materials as the coats and trousers—that is, of waterproofed canvas, "Duxbak" cloth, heavy linen, etc.—at prices from $1.00 to $2.00; the caps with flap to turn down over the neck, of waterproofed linen, leather bound, of corduroy and of wool cloths, at prices from $1.50 to $2.00, and the soft felt slouch hats at prices ranging from $1.50 to $3.00. For all-round use I believe the latter are most to be recommended, although the choice depends somewhat upon season and temperature, the flap caps giving much more protection to the ears and neck in cold weather. The choice of boots also depends upon special circumstances, all being more or less waterproof, but some higher, heavier and more noisy than others. One style, eighteen inches in hight, lacing over the instep and buckling over the calf, costs $10; another ten inches high, lacing all the way up over a waterproof tongue, costs $7.50, and the same without heel and with soft sole, for still hunting, $5.00. Then there are the lower boots, like the others of gray-green horsehide, or of the more expensive buck or moose hide, the various styles of moccasins, the leather stayed felt boots especially intended for duck shooting, and various styles of wading stockings and trousers of rubber, with and without boots, and rubber knee and hip boots for fishing, at prices from $4.50 to $14.00.

REFIGERATOR BASKET

Pages might be covered in describing the rubber coats, fishing shirts, ponchos, blankets, etc., to be found at the sporting goods shops, as well as the sleeping bags, of which a style is shown by the illustration on this page; the waterproofed ground cloths of duck for tents, the pneumatic mattresses, stretcher beds, folding camp beds, pack cloths, duffle bags, carry-alls, folding tables, folding water pails of canvas, camp cooking stoves, lanterns, hampers and baskets (of which a refrigerator design having an inside metal lining, layers of felt and asbestos and compartment for ice, is shown on this page), but most of these things are only of special interest as one may want them, and many of them luxuries rather than necessities of camping.

SLEEPING BAG

If the trip is one on which one must "go light," one must of necessity dispense with many articles, but the following things, to be added to according to circumstances, may be put down as essential: Shooting coat and knickerbockers or long trousers; light rubber coat, slouch hat of felt, flannel shirt, heavy sweater, holster belt with knife or axe holder, two sets of underclothes, two pairs of wool stockings, heavy watertight boots and light canvas shoes or moccasins, waterproofed leggins (unless the boots are high), two crash towels, toilet articles, including small mirror; matches and watertight match-box, flask, folding pail, small sewing kit, pins and safety pins, a few nails, a little copper wire, mosquito netting, salve for insect bites, quinine and a few other simple medicines, watertight tobacco box, pipe, playing cards, watch compass, blankets or sleeping bag, pneumatic pillow, clasp knife, small axe, revolver, rifle, fishing tackle, and of course the necessary tents, cooking utensils, provisions, etc. How.

HAPHAZARD JOTTINGS

THE BOY NOT SO PHYSICALLY FIT AS THE GIRL

IT is not so many years ago that doctors were warning the world against allowing young girls from twelve years of age on to take up serious study in school and university, but the warnings have been disregarded by thousands of parents, and as yet there is no record of disaster in consequence. Now the opinions of the doctors have been still further contradicted by the examination of 1,700 school children in the District of Columbia (as required by the new Child Labor Law when children between twelve and sixteen years of age wish to become wage-earners), for only two of the girls were found to be physically unfit, while seventy-five boys (the majority showing defects of heart and lungs) were rejected as unable to undergo the hardships of self-support. Just why city boys, who have so much more in the way of outdoor recreations—swimming and ball playing, for example—than city girls, should develop weak hearts and lungs has not as yet been threshed out, but the fact remains that girls of this tender age are considered physically capable of undergoing the strain of long hours, of more or less vitiated atmosphere, and of the hard labor incident to the grades of work which are expected from the unskilled and the inexperienced. The plea that men engage in hazardous undertakings which entail physical danger and perhaps death, to degrees unknown among women, does not hold in the case of boys under sixteen years of age. Comparative mortality tables show that, under five years, 54.4 males and only 45.4 females die per thousand, and at sixty-five years the percentage is 85.9 men and only 80.0 women. At neither of the ages mentioned does the male, as a rule, lead a strenuous life, so that his greater tendency to mortality must be accounted for on other grounds. Can it be that man is physiologically the weaker sex?

NATIVE STONES INCREASING IN POPULARITY

Dealers in precious stones and lapidaries are greatly interested in a report of the Government Geological Survey, which shows that the production of American precious stones was more than doubled in value last year as compared with the year before, the total value for the later date reaching to nearly half a million dollars, not counting pearls, as they are not classed as stones. This indicates that the public is at last beginning to appreciate the value and real beauty of the native stones, some of which were at one time considered worthless. The sapphire of Montana heads the list, the total production for the year being valued at $229,800; tourmalines rank second at $84,120, and the following gems also show marked gains in popularity: Chrysoprase, californite, turquoise, kunzite and hiddenite, varicite, utahlite, amatrine, rose quartz, beryl, garnet and aquamarine, the sales ranging from $45,000 to $7,500 and $6,000 for the last half dozen named. This increase in the sale of native stones has taken place at a time when the trade in forign gems has suffered a sharp decline, and there is therefore rejoicing among those who are interested in the development of native industries and arts.

CARE OF THE SKIN IN SUMMER

IT goes without saying that while exposure to sunlight and outdoor air is beneficial to health, these influences are prejudicial to the preservation of a skin of delicate tint and fine texture. Sunlight and wind, as well as dust, which must be considered an important factor now that motoring has become so common, darken and coarsen a tender skin, and the woman who desires to keep her face, hands and arms from temporary, if not from permanent, injury will do well to follow a definite plan of care for their preservation.

The most important means to the attainment of complexion beauty is proper care of the digestive system. Too much fatty and starchy food should be avoided, and the diet should be moderate in quantity and simple in quality. An abundance of fruit may be eaten (unless the acids of some varieties, such as strawberries and oranges, disagree with one), but indigestible and highly-seasoned foods are to be tabooed. Tea, coffee and alcoholic drinks should be taken with extreme moderation, or, better, omitted entirely. Plenty of water, either still or sparkling, should be drunk, and milk may be taken if desired. More specific directions as to diet are hardly necessary, for the individual will learn by experience what foods to avoid, and her own feelings and appearance will tell her when errors have been committed.

The hours of sleep should be at least eight out of the twenty-four. With regard to bathing no especial rules need be laid down, either warm or cold baths being admirable for those with whom they agree, the object being to keep the pores open so that they may properly perform their office of throwing off the impurities of the body. Turkish baths at longer or shorter intervals are to be commended as thorough cleansers. Shower baths may be taken if desired, but a bathing cap should be worn to protect the hair, as too frequent wetting of the scalp is prejudicial to the proper preservation of this crowning glory. A monthly water shampoo is quite sufficient from a standpoint of cleanliness, this to be supplemented by dry shampoos.

Such radical measures as steaming the face are quite unnecessary, a moderately vigorous washing with tepid water and good soap being all that is necessary, either from the view-point of beauty or one of personal cleanliness.

The fashion of going without a hat and with the sleeves rolled to the elbows or higher is to be condemned, as sunburn and tan cannot add to beauty, and the former, causing, as it does, a true inflammation of the skin of greater or less degree, must injure this delicate tissue. Hats should be worn to shade the face, and if the hands and wrists are to be kept at their best, they also should be protected. Even while playing tennis or golf gloves, properly ventilated and made for the purpose, may be worn. If the hands and arms, face and neck must be exposed, as in sea or fresh-water bathing, previous application of a good complexion cream will protect the skin, and can be removed without difficulty after the bath. A cream consisting of glycerite of boroglycerin, one part; lanolin, two parts; white vaseline, eight parts, and a drop or two of the essential oil of orange blossoms will be found to answer the purpose, and is also effectual in sunburn and roughness of the skin caused by exposure to the dust and wind.

Another important reason for protecting the exposed parts of the skin is that the influences of sun and wind strongly predispose to the increase of the growth of the fine hairs which are always present in greater or less numbers.

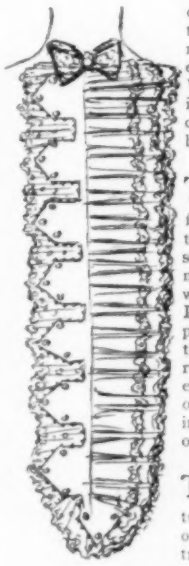
Ivy poisoning, to which some skins are particularly susceptible, may be alleviated by means of moist compresses saturated with a mixture of one part of sodium sulphite to eight parts of water.

While it may be impossible to fill in facial hollows or eradicate wrinkles by rubbing in so-called skin-foods, it is certain that facial massage with a good cream lessens the tendency to wrinkle and increases the nutrition of the parts, both through the passive exercise which the tiny muscles receive and the stimulation which it gives the circulation. The latter is a most important point, for the roses of the cheeks are due to the glow of the healthy blood shining through the minute blood-vessels of the skin, and the kneading and rubbing of the massage accelerates the circulation and increases the blood supply of the tissue masséd. But the massaging should be lightly done and the skin not pulled.

The application of powdered talcum to an irritated skin is often grateful, and is harmless, provided the surface is dry at the time, otherwise the powder is likely to mix with any moisture which may be present, and in this case it tends to clog the "pores" and interfere with the normal activity of the skin.

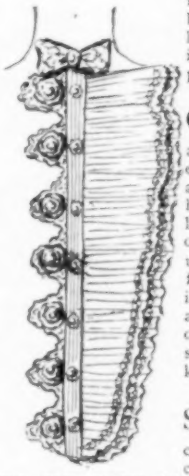
VOGUE POINTS

THis new jabot is formed of batiste tabs with crochetted edging, each tab trimmed with three batiste covered buttons. A fine knife plaited ruffle of Valenciennes falls under the tabs, and at the right are double ruffles of knife plaited batiste edged with Valenciennes and an insertion of Valenciennes. Valenciennes bow.



THe second sketch shows a jabot formed by a strip of tucked linen with seven appliqued rose motifs, at the left of which is an edging of Irish, with large appliqued roses. At the right are double ruffles of plaited linen with fagotting one quarter of an inch from edge. Bow of Irish lace.

THe newest toque shown for autumn automobiling is of alligator skin trimmed with a large wing-like bow of soft brown leather in front; it promises to be popular, as it is light, wears well, and is also rain and dust proof.



TWO NEW JABOTS BY GEORGES, PARIS

CLoth topped shoes are appearing, and in greater variety than ever. Checked and striped uppers have given way to the light and white cloth ones, and these are unusually high, being from six to eight inches above the ankle. The lower part of the shoe is of unstitched soft patent kid.

STripes are still popular in handkerchiefs, narrow delicate colored stripes for the middle and stripes twice as wide for the border.

FOr shopping is also shown a unique hat of brown leather with a band of grosgrain ribbon around the crown, finished with a waterfull of loops at one side, some of which hang four inches below the brim. Hats covered with a fine quality of cashmere strike the newest note for the autumn.

DAinty little lingerie hats that can be made at home are in shape all crown, growing slightly larger at the base, where they set well over the hair. They are made of ruffle upon ruffle of lace edged muslin, preferably plaited or fluted. Three of these ruffles run down, two up the side of the hat. A tiny embroidered rose stem (with here and there a leaf also in embroidery) covers the line where these ruffles are joined. And this stem is held in place by four huge wild roses, set in singly in front, in back, and on either side of the hat. The top of the crown is also of lace edged ruffles.

It would be a simple matter to make this hat of ruching (of lawn and lace) such as comes by the yard. This, too, is already fluted and made in a double ruffle.

Binner Corsetiere
IS CULTIVATING FIGURES
with her
FAMOUS CORSETS
at 18 East 45th St., New York.

NOTE:—*Rumors circulated concerning change in the direction and control of my business are misleading or malicious.*

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Uniforms
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A BEAUTIFUL woman sways her sceptre over all, for she is endowed with the true secret of fascination, and the wisest will pay homage to her powers. But the full charm of beauty is only realized when beauty of feature is heightened by a perfect complexion such as "Nature's own sweet and cunning hand" lays on when Dr. Dys' marvellous Sachets de Toilettes are used. These beauty-philtres are unsurpassed for improving the texture and color of the skin.

In addition to these unexcelled products, the Maison Darsy have imported the newest French perfumes—perfumes in which the spirit of the flowers mysteriously lingers, possessing the purity of the natural odors that are found only in extracts of the highest quality.

The BOUQUET DARSY
is a most elusive and delicate odor obtained from a careful blending of the scents of several blossoms.

L'Oeillet Darsy, a penetrating and lasting perfume extracted from the fragrant carnation.

La Rose Darsy, a true delicate odor of roses—the perfume of the Connaiseuse.

Exquisite sachets carrying out the perfume scheme, are among the newest French importations. They are daintily put up in gold and white boxes, and make a special appeal to the well-groomed woman, whose personality is at once rendered fascinating and distinctive by the exhalation of the faintest breath of flowers.

Call or write for advice and full particulars to Dep't V.

V. DARSY
8 East 30th St., New York

The Special Autumn Announcement Number of Vogue

will be published September Seventeenth in which the first showing of ready-to-wear Autumn gowns, shirts, hats, shoes, gloves, neckwear, Lingerie, etc., will be described and profusely illustrated in addition to the regular departments.

Price Twenty-Five Cents the Copy
All News-Stands

ACCESSORIES FOR FROZEN DAINTIES

Delicious little cakes to serve with frozen dainties need not be over-rich in composition, but they should be attractive in appearance, delicate in texture, and of a nature to keep for a length of time, so that a cool forenoon may be utilized for making a stock.

Little Nut Cakes.—Beat two eggs light and frothy; this will be the result if a tablespoonful of cold water is added to the eggs. Add a pound of brown sugar, freed from lumps by rolling it, half a cupful of flour mixed with half a teaspoon of baking powder, and a pinch of salt; sift the flour again. Any kind of nuts may be used, a mixture, or just one kind. Chopped, blanched almonds, walnuts, hickory nuts, and pecans give a good assortment for nut cakes. Stir in the nuts and drop the batter by spoonfuls on buttered tins which have been heated, and bake in a moderate oven ten minutes.

For almond wafers make a white cake batter of half a cupful of butter and sugar creamed together, add two well beaten eggs, a heaping cupful of flour, sifted with a level teaspoonful of baking powder, and flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the batter until it is smooth and velvety in texture, and spread very thin rounds of it on buttered tins. Sprinkle shredded almonds over the wafers.

This cake batter may be made stiff enough to roll out by adding more flour. Cut into rounds with the cooky cutter and with a smaller size cut out the centres of the cakes. Arrange in shallow greased pans, and place on ice for an hour, when they should at once be put into the oven. After removing from the oven fill in the centres with meringue made with the whites of two eggs whipped up with two tablespoons of pulverized maple sugar and one tablespoon of finely chopped nuts. Return to the oven a moment to brown.

Fruit Cup Cakes.—These are raised cakes, and the batter is set to rise overnight. A saltspoonful of salt, two tablespoonsful of sugar, a pinch of nutmeg and two tablespoonsful of butter, are added to a pint of scalded milk. When the mixture cools to lukewarm, stir in a quart of sifted flour and half a yeast cake that has been dissolved in warm water. This batter should be of the consistency of cake batter, and it should be mixed well to give the best results. Two beaten eggs are added to the batter in the morning, and the whole whipped up vigorously. A little more flour may be required. During the beating process mix in the fruit, half a cupful each, of seeded raisins and currants. Allow the cakes to rise in patty pans to double their bulk, and bake in a moderate oven twenty-five minutes. Ice when cold with any preferred flavor.

Golden Marguerites.—Cream together two-thirds cupful of powdered sugar with half a cupful of butter, adding the grated rind of a lemon, one well beaten egg, half a cupful of ice water, and one cup of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the mixture vigorously for ten minutes, and turn into greased, crimped patty pans and bake in hot oven. When the cakes are cold dip in orange fondant icing, and ornament with daisies of blanched almonds with centers of minced candied orange peel.

Gingerbread with Frills.—The flavor of ginger in cake goes well with ice cream and with the different fillings—as it is made in layer cake style—that blend deliciously with the ginger flavor, such as marshmallows, caramel, chocolate and maple sugar, and is becoming very popular. For making the gingerbread use a delicate recipe that can be baked in layers, substituting a medium dark brown sugar in place of the New Orleans molasses so generally used, as the latter sweetening gives an unpleasantly bitter taste to the cake.

For a marshmallow filling dissolve a stick of sweetened chocolate in quarter of a cupful of boiling hot water, add half a cupful of granulated sugar, and cook until it threads. Dissolve half a pound of the marshmallow confections in a steamer with a tablespoonful of hot water in the bottom of the receptacle. When soft, blend with the chocolate syrup, beating it until thick and creamy. The chocolate may be omitted if preferred, and the marshmallows, softened as above, beaten smoothly and spread between layers, and on top of the cake, then cut the cake in two inch squares and in two diagonally.

A "Mocha" filling is delicious. Bring to a boil a cupful of milk, and pour a little of it over two beaten egg yolks and half a cupful of sugar, whipping well, then add the rest of the milk and half a cupful of strong coffee—Mocha. Boil the mixture for a minute, stirring it constantly, remove from the fire, and continue the stirring process until it is thick and creamy, of the consistency to spread well, then add two tablespoons of creamed butter, mixing it in well.

Maple icing is very quickly made by boiling a cupful of maple syrup five minutes, then stirring in powdered sugar to make a paste that will spread. This icing will not harden. Finely chopped nuts may be mixed in.

For a cocoanut filling and icing moisten a cupful of confectioner's sugar until it spreads easily, stir in shredded cocoanut, and for the top of the cakes sprinkle the cocoanut over the frosting, thick and snowy.

[Note.—Readers of Vogue inquiring for names of shops where articles are purchasable should inclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply, and state page and date.]

A Deliciously fragrant and agreeable tooth paste is put up by a well-known firm in collapsible tubes, which makes it convenient for use when traveling, besides which this type of receptacle saves any waste at all times. The paste leaves a very pleasant taste in the mouth, and may be accepted without hesitation by the greatest sticklers for ingrediental purity and careful compounding, since both are beyond criticism in this preparation. An entirely new feature is exploited in the form in which the paste issues from the mouth of the tube, this being like a ribbon in shape, though naturally thicker, and is much more practical than the rounded form always used before, since the latter is far less easy to attach to the toothbrush and apt to slip off and be wasted. The price is exceedingly reasonable, as much so, in fact, as could possibly be consistent with the excellence of its make. The same firm puts up a dental powder in glass bottles and in round metal boxes, besides a liquid dentifrice in bottles with sprinkler tops. The latter purifies the breath, hardens the gums, destroys decay germs, and is especially practical for those wearing plates or bridge work. At is does not produce a lather in the mouth, only alternate use is recommended, with either the powder or paste to keep the teeth in perfect condition.

Very large glass powder boxes with nickel-plated covers sell for $2.25, and the huge puff with which they are completed costs an additional $1.50. These are of the greatest convenience for bathroom use, being large enough to give a great sense of luxury, and so wide at the mouth that they are practical.

Among attractive novelties at the same shop are little shaving bowls of wood with a round handle at the side, filled with one of the best and purest shaving soaps known. They are almost exactly similar to the big bath bowls filled with soap which have been known and prized for some years in this country, and even longer in the land of their origin—England. The latter are accompanied by a fibre bath-brush and cost quite a considerable sum, but these little shaving bowls are only 75 cents each and very convenient as well as thoroughly practical.

Cretonne hat boxes of sufficient size to accommodate even a Fluffy Ruffles hat are mainly sold to those who live in apartments where space has to be considered and hats cannot be given sufficient room in the seclusion of a closet. They cost $2.45 and are very strongly built. Apropos of the subject of restricted space, have you seen the compact affairs now made to slip under the bed on tiny rollers and divided into different compartments to hold all manner of personal belongings? Though the necessity of using every inch of space to such a last point is regrettable, this solves many a problem for the tidy housewife when such is the case, because the exterior is attractive, the compartments useful for all kinds of odds and ends, while the little rollers and handle at the side make it exceedingly accessible.

Travellers will appreciate the convenience of a new cretonne work box which can be laid perfectly flat in one's trunk and then drawn up into one of the most thoroughly complete little affairs imaginable. There are four or five lidded compartments, one filling each angle, and a number of pockets, besides a needle cushion and the usual fittings. Price, $1.10.

AN ATTRACTIVE ROOF RESTAURANT

Roof restaurants have come to be such a feature of summer dining in this city of lofty buildings that the summer visitor or stay-at-home can take his choice of any number of aerial gardens perched high above the noise and heat and dust of the town, at which excellent dinners are served beneath the stars, while a really creditable orchestra plays the more or less popular music of the day.

On page 189 of this issue are photographs of a somewhat unique restaurant of this type on top the Fleischman building, at 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue. This long, narrow space has been converted into a place of seemingly endless proportions by the clever use of mirrors and lattices—the tables placed on a raised platform at one side of the roof only, while the remainder of the "garden" is filled with exquisite ferns and palms. Carved marble benches and comfortable cane rockers are placed invitingly for those who prefer to have their coffee and cigarettes away from the tables. Lovely golden pheasants step daintily around the floor, and here and there are decorative cages of canaries.

BACK VIEWS OF GOWNS ON PAGE 199

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever

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ORIENTAL CREAM

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Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 60 years; no other has, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut-ton* (a patient): *"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations."*

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Note.—This is the second series of Skat articles by Mrs. Elizabeth Wager-Smith, published in Vogue. These articles are for advanced players, and Vogue invites correspondence and criticism. Should the interest of our readers warrant it, we shall open our columns to a Skat contest and shall present handsome prizes to the holders of the highest number of correct solutions.

By Elizabeth Wager-Smith, Author of

"A Primer of Skat"

THIRTEENTH PAPER

NEW VALUES—GUCKI NULLO

THE Nord Amerikanischer Skat Verband at their annual congress and tournament in June promulgated a new system of values in the Grando and the Nullo games, and added one new game to the list. The changes in the valuations of the Grando game have been necessary for some time, but the addition of the new game is of doubtful utility. However, as the association is the only national Skat organization in America, their dictum must be accepted by all Skat players in this country.

The Tournee and Solo values remain unchanged, as does the Ramsch. The amended values are as follows:

Tournee Grando, 12; Gucki Grando, 16 (if lost, 32); Solo Grando, 20; Ouvert Grando, 24. Solo Nullo, 20; Gucki Nullo, 15 (if lost, 30); Gucki Nullo Ouvert, 30 (if lost, 60—the new game); Ouvert Nullo, 40; Revolution Nullo, 60.

The revoke penalty seems a difficult matter for the Verband to decide. The penalty at present is none too severe, i. e., the loss of the game to the offender. In a game where the margins are so narrow that a card of no intrinsic value in any one of the three players' hands may make or mar the game, the exposing of a card by an opponent to his partner's view should not be too lightly estimated. No experienced Skat player will fail to observe a revoke, but the exposure of the card has already enlightened partner, unless the revoke concludes the game. Outside the association players evince disappointment on learning of the postponement of a decision on this much discussed point, as well as the leading and playing out of turn, which also betrays the presence of an unknown card to a partner. One year must elapse before an authoritative decision can be reached (at the next annual congress of the Verband), and American Skat players will be compelled to formulate penalties for themselves if not satisfied with those now in use.

In a game V. held: Jack clubs; Queen, 8, 7 clubs; Ace, King, 9 spades; 10, King, 9 hearts. M.: Jack hearts; Ace clubs; 10, 8, 7 spades; 8 hearts; Queen, 9, 8, 7 diamonds. H.: Jack diamonds; 10, King, 9 clubs; Ace, Queen, 7 hearts; Ace, 10, King diamonds.

In Skat: Jack spades, Queen spades.

M. bids for a Gucki Nullo, and V. passes. H. bids for a Solo heart, "without 3." M. retains to 15, for Gucki Nullo, and H. bids 16. M. decides to try a Gucki Nullo Ouvert (the new game), worth 30. "Without 3" makes H.'s game worth 40, and as M. retains each higher bid, H. feels assured all the Jacks are in his hand, making his own holding more secure. However, to be cautious, he reckons "without 2," instead of "3," and bids to 30, which M. retains. H. then passes, and M. announces Gucki Nullo Ouvert. He discards the Ace clubs and Jack hearts.

As it is impossible for V. to compass M.'s defeat, he must delegate the power to Hinterhand. M. has had the Skat cards, therefore H. holds 7 of hearts. One discard will give M. the game, but if he makes the fatal mistake of discarding a high card, instead of a singleton, he is a loser. V. sees no other way of defeating him, and tries the experiment. If M. does not discard his singleton heart he is defeated.

V., 7 clubs; M., Queen spades; H., **10 clubs.**

V., King hearts; M., Queen diamonds; H., **Ace diamonds.**

V., 10 hearts; M., 9 diamonds; H., **King diamonds.**

V., 9 hearts; M., 8 diamonds; H., **Jack diamonds.**

V., Ace spades; M., **8 hearts;** H., 7 hearts.

As M. played a Gucki game and lost he counts double the value. Gucki Nullo Ouvert is 30. Therefore M. is minus 60. He had a sure game had he not held up his heart.

Here is a Gucki Nullo for Vorhand:

V.: King clubs; Ace, 8, 7 spades; King, 10, 8, 7 hearts; 9, 7 diamonds.

M.: Jack clubs; Jack diamonds; 10, 9, 8 clubs; 9 spades; Ace, 9 hearts; Ace, King diamonds.

H.: Jack spades; Jack hearts; Queen, 7 clubs; 10, Queen spades; Queen hearts; 10, Queen diamonds.

In Skat: Ace clubs; King spades.

Having two Jacks and two Aces, and protection in three suits, M. bids for a Tournee, to 12, which V. retains. M. passes and H. passes. V. announces Gucki Nullo to rid his hand of Ace spades and King clubs. He is unfortunate in finding two high cards in the Skat, but the spade he thinks protects his hand rather than endangers it, from the length of suit. He discards his two clubs.

He leads the heart that it may not be returned to him, as opponents will consider it a singleton—a singleton 8 being a recognized lead with V. when he is playing a Nullo game.

As M. must take the trick, he plays his highest and leads a singleton.

V., 8 hearts; M., **Ace hearts;** H., Queen hearts.

V., 8 spades; M., 9 spades; H., **10 spades.**

Knowing partner has led a singleton if he possessed one, H. returns the lead.

V., 7 spades; M., Ace diamonds; H., **Queen spades.**

V., **King spades;** M., King diamonds; H., Jack spades.

V. captures the trick and thus loses the game. Had spades been equally distributed he would have won. As it is a Gucki game he loses double the value. Gucki Nullo, 15, i. e., minus 30 for Vorhand.

Whichever card V. may lead, he will be defeated on the spade suit.

In the following game, V. held: Jack diamonds; Ace, King, 9 spades; 10, King hearts; 10, King, 9, 8 diamonds.

M.: Jack spades; Jack hearts; 10, Queen, 8 spades; Ace, Queen, 9, 8 hearts; Queen diamonds.

H.: Ace, 10, Queen, 9, 8, 7 clubs; 7 spades; 7 hearts; Ace, 7 diamonds.

In Skat: King clubs; Jack clubs.

M. passes, H. bids for a Gucki Nullo Ouvert, V. passes.

H. discards ace, 7 diamonds, and places his cards on the table.

He scores plus 30.

WHAT THEY READ

(Continued from page 192.)

eray at their respective bests rarely portrayed people more alive than, for instance, the three members of the Sales Wilson family, modest Dr. "Prosy," and his grievous mother, "the incubus," the Major, and many others. If, as has been freely stated, Mr. De Morgan is in the way of founding a new school of fiction, we sincerely hope it will flourish like the green bay tree. At all events, the wholesome influence of this author is already shown in the work of some very recent writers.

(Somehow Good. By William De Morgan, author of Joseph Vance and Alice for Short. Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.)

About two years ago one of the popular magazines published a grewsome yet impressive story of the Canadian Northwest. It was the narrative of a miner deserted by his comrade in the wilderness, and when finally near to death by starvation, tracked hungrily by a sick wolf as far gone as himself. This tale called Love of Life, gives the title now to a collection of seven short stories (Macmillan) in which are recounted some of the strange horrors and tragedies of human passion incident to life in frozen latitudes. Unpleasant as they are, these realistic tales are cleverly told and undoubtedly will possess a weird fascination for many readers.

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AUG 13 1903

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Used by the leading society women of New York, London, and Paris, among whom are the Duchess of Marlborough, Mme. Melba, and many others.

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A Reduction of 20%

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Ganesh Eastern Muscle Developing Oil, $5, $2.50, $1. This Marvelous Oil is Mrs. Adair's original preparation; it removes lines, fills out hollows, obliterates lines on eyelids, making them white and firm.

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Patent Ganesh Chin Strap removes a double chin, restores lost contours, takes away the line from nose to chin, **$5.** **Double Straps,** to prevent snoring **$6.50.**

Ganesh Balm Cream, $3, $1.50, 75c., can be used for the most sensitive skin, unequalled as a face cleanser and a skin food.

THE BEAUTY BOX

SPECIALLY PREPARED for the Traveler and Summer Sojourner at the Seashore and Mountains. Fitted with compartments, compactly designed for Post Orders and contains the following six Ganesh Preparations; Eastern Muscle Oil, Diable Skin Tonic, Lily Sulphur Lotion (removes and prevents sunburn redness and freckles, whitens the skin, is most cooling) Eastern Balm Cream, Beauty Sachets (for use instead of soap, prevents oily skin) Bandelettes, (remove tired, tired appearance of the eyes). Price Complete **$5.00.**

Price List Booklet which is FREE contains full list of preparations, appliances and treatments. (Write for it). Mail orders have prompt attention. Full directions for Home Treatment.

A BEAUTIFUL CELEBRATION

Quebec has seventy-five thousand people, and Montreal pretends to have half a million, but for nearly a fortnight at the end of July the smaller city filled a much wider space in the eye of the world, and especiallly of Canada, than the larger. The first considerable city of the New World north of Mexico to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of its founding is this little French walled and citadeled town overlooking the mighty St. Lawrence. Quebec is the only American city that is a port on the highway to Europe. One hardly realizes the size of the St. Lawrence until one learns that nearly one-third of the voyage from Montreal to Europe is made in the river and its huge gulf. The voyage from Montreal to Quebec is an all-night journey, made in big, swift, comfortable steamers, which much of the time appear to be plowing a vast inland sea. No wonder La Chine rapids bear the name of China, for the old voyagers, after hundreds of miles of sailing on what must have seemed to them an interminable river, found it, when they reached the rapids, still holding on indefinitely westward, and concluded that they had discovered a passage to the Celestial Empire.

Looking older and more nearly the mediaeval city than almost any European place of like size, Quebec sits upon her hights and dominates the great river at her feet, and the whole scene, quaint, crowded town and ample stream, made a worthy setting for the splendid pageants that distinguished the celebration. In these pageants lived again the first decade of the seventeenth century. Great ships from the navies of three nations rode at anchor in the ample spaces before the city, while ashore immense crowds thronged the streets, filled hotels, private houses and tents, and applauded with enthusiasm the show and the distinguished representatives of the nations sharing in the celebration. The heir apparent to the throne of England was lodged in the Citadel; the Vice-President of the United States took part in the display as the official representative of this country; the French Republic was officially represented by ships from her navy and distinguished men of civil life, and even the French town of Brouage, the birthplace of Samuel de Champlain, founder of Quebec, was specially represented by its mayor.

Four thousand persons, many of them direct descendants of the men who settled Quebec three hundred years ago, took part in the magnificent pageant which was the great public feature of the celebration. This pageant several times repeated undertook to enact, with careful regard to accuracy of costume and event, some of the most striking scenes in the history of the town. Going back of the actual founding nearly a century, the pageant showed Jacques Cartier, discoverer of the region, as he read to the assembled Indians, nearly four hundred years ago, the paper in which he took possession of the land in the name of Church and State. The pageant showed Cartier setting forth on his return voyage to France, escorted for some miles down the river by the Indians. Then came Cartier's narrative of his discoveries to the French King at Fontainebleau. Later Champlain comes upon the scene, is commissioned for Canada by the French King, and is shown in many events of his life in the New World. The coming of the Jesuits was also shown in a magnificent mimic scene, and later the pageant displayed some of the most memorable scenes in the ecclesiastical history of a town that is still as intensely Catholic as the most faithful of European cities. Battles, sieges, stately civic and military scenes followed in splendid succession, and the pageant culminated in an acronistic assemblage of the principal personages who played distinguished parts in the history of the city.

The Prince of Wales arrived in his warship on the afternoon of 22 July, and it was on the morning of the same day that Vice-President Fairbanks arrived. The city had been filling up for a week, and bits of the celebration had been going on since the previous Sunday. Seven British men-of-war, two French, and our own New Hampshire fired salutes in honor of the Prince as he came up to the town in the warship Indomitable, which had fetched him across the Atlantic in five days and eight hours. The guns of the citadel also thundered him a welcome, and thousands of persons crowded the streets through which he passed on his way to his official lodgings overlooking the town and its harbor.

Nothing was more impressive in the celebration than the use of modern electric lights in making old Quebec glorious by night. It was perhaps somewhat too extravagantly estimated that the electrical display cost a million dollars. The Chateau of Frontenac was picked out in electric lights at a cost of more than $3,500, and all the great public places and much of the river front were ablaze with light. Another distinctive feature of the celebration was the lavish use of fireworks. Quebec, with her history of four or five great sieges, may be supposed to be pretty well acquainted with pyrotechnics, but surely in all her three hundred years she saw nothing like the display of these July days. Quebec, too, is used to soldiers and warships, but in all her sieges she has probably heard no such thunders as those that belched at intervals during the celebration from the battleships of three nations. The absence of our own fleet on its journey round the world prevented our taking an adequate part in the naval display, but we sent the battleship New Hampshire, with the brother-in-law of the President, Admiral Cowles, in command, and our part in the show was friendly and creditable.

The official performance of the pageant was made in the presence of the Prince and a crowd that thronged every point of vantage, in the late afternoon of Saturday, 24 July, when for two hours and a half the great mass of persons taking part moved in perfect unison under the direction of the master of ceremonies who had planned the display, Frank Lascelles, who also planned the gorgeous and impressive Oxford pageant of last year. For days before the city had been treated to parades, salutes in honor of distinguished arrivals, religious and civic ceremonies, and nightly illuminations of the most brilliant character. Nothing more distinguished the festival than the international good will displayed. The Marquis de Montcalm, a descendant of the great French commander who lost his life in defending Quebec against the English Wolfe, came over especially to attend the celebration, and the French representatives placed a wreath on the monument of Wolfe, while the English honored the Montcalm monument in like fashion.

On the day of the great military review the Prince of Wales and Lord Roberts, the most distinguished of living British commanders, rode out to the Plains of Abraham together and reviewed a mixed force of 18,000 men, of whom 6,000 were from the ships in port, the French sailors leading the line as representatives of the nation that founded the city. The men from the New Hampshire came second, and had a hearty reception, and following these came the British sailors dragging artillery, and others as infantry and marines. The troops were British regulars and Canadian militia, about 12,000 in all. The review, which occupied two hours, was followed by the dedication of the old battlefield on the hights as a public park. The Prince turned over to the Governor General $450,000 subscribed in Canada, throughout the British Empire and in the United States, and intended to make possible the preservation of the field for all time as a place of public resort. The pageant, which had already been given in daylight, was repeated at night. The ships and all public places were again illuminated that night, and there was a ball in honor of the Prince, as there had been dinners, luncheons and receptions in his honor and to other distinguished guests throughout the week.

Quebec sinks back into her accustomed dreamy calm after a succession of splendid public displays such as no city of the continent probably ever saw before. The French Canadian, ever jealously watchful of his rights under British rule, is probably prouder than ever of his origin, but also more truly loyal to the crown and the Empire. Meanwhile, perhaps no royal prince was ever more thoroughly wearied of pomp and pride than was the young gentleman who will one day sit upon the throne of England, after the conclusion of this unique celebration.

Vogue of next week will contain several pages of illustrations and descriptions of the earliest showing of Autumn Millinery from Paris.

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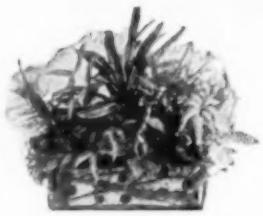

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A DAIRY THAT IS RUN SKILFULLY, YET HUMANELY

THE agitation in regard to pure milk supplies for cities and the discussion of the general milk question by pure food committees in all parts of the country, has lately brought to the attention of the public, as never before, the vital need of properly conducted dairies as the leading requisite of pure milk and pure butter supplies. The public interest in herds and dairies has been further increased by the lively campaign against the indiscriminate use of tuberculin on cattle which was so successfully waged, as far as this State is concerned, by the New York Herald. This paper championed the cause of the cattle owner against those professions and interests that were reaping financial gain out of the application right and left of the tuberculin test, irrespective of any real need for the test. Since this cattle industry is a matter of such importance, it would be well to consider as a model for the treatment of stock the Meridale Farm with its herd of high rank Jerseys. The Meridale herd has been famed for twenty years, their pasture land comprising nearly 1,500 acres in a rolling country abounding in springs, situated in Delaware County, N. Y. The ultimate product is butter—the celebrated Meridale butter—and from the start everything that could conduce to a superior result has been employed (careful study and selection of breed, of individual animals, breeding and care), the management evincing an intelligence and administrative ability equaled by few dairy owners who run their plants as business enterprises. One point that is especially interesting to readers of this department is the official statement that from its earliest age every animal is handled carefully and quietly, and that no rough treatment or abuse is ever tolerated. It is the opinion of these breeders that proper handling goes far toward producing the quiet disposition which is of so much value in the mature animal. As a result of the humane way in which these herds are treated, there is not upon Meridale Farm an animal that is not gentle and entirely safe for any person to handle. The herd, numbering some two hundred, are all pure Jersey, the foundation blood having been the Mateldas and Idas of St. Lambert. The owners of this model dairy farm are F. W. Ayer and H. N. McKinney, of Philadelphia, who state that visitors to the farm are heartily welcome, even if they come with no intention of purchasing. A farm conducted as this one constitutes a liberal education to farmers in the proper treatment of animals from a humane as well as commercial standpoint.

PICTURESQUE BIT ON MERIDALE FARM

MAIN BARNS, MERIDALE FARM

VACATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT ANIMALS

The decision of the Post Office Department to allow the horses owned by it a thirty days' vacation, as is done in the case of its clerks and officials, brought out numerous requests from the rural carriers for vacations for the Government mule, and inquiries as to whether or not he is included in the horse order have been received by the department.

The carriers plead that the mule is a faithful, hard-worked animal, and that he is entitled to a holiday quite as much as, if not more than, the post office horse. To give working animals extended holidays is a new and commendable manifestation of the humane impulse.

A MERIDALE JERSEY

THE ROBIN NOW PROTECTED IN LOUISIANA

Louisiana has joined the States that protect the robin, the Legislature this year having repealed the law that classified it as a game bird. In that State last winter the enormous number of a billion of these birds, wintering there, were slaughtered for food, each tiny body furnishing not much more than a mouthful. Investigation of the stomachs of robins has shown that nearly one-half of their diet is composed of insects that destroy the crops and trees of the land. The damage done to growing crops by insects is $500,000,000 annually, while that inflicted upon woods and stored crops is estimated at an additional $1,000,000,000. Insect pests are increasing, and yet man, with his barbarous instinct to kill still rampant, is exterminating birds, the best of all insect destroyers, at an alarming rate. The time is ripe for interstate agreements in regard to insectivorous bird slaughter, and it is suggested that the subject be presented at the next meeting of the State Governors.

EFFECTIVE ANTI-RABIES LITERATURE

A correspondent writes in commendation of the leaflets on Hydrophobia published by the Women's Penn. S. P. C. A., and adds that she gave two of them to a local dog catcher, who returned the next day and asked for more, saying he could use them to advantage. The distribution of literature of this class particularly among the dog-catchers will help greatly to calm the public mind in regard to a subject concerning which it knows nothing, but imagines much.

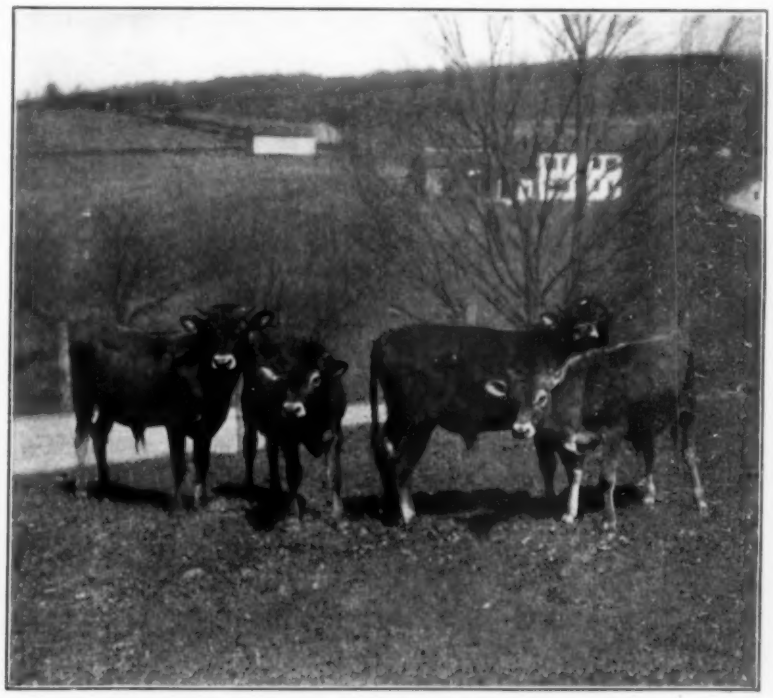
INHUMANITY OF CHAINING DOGS

A plea for the chained dog is also being circulated, and it is a timely agitation in his behalf. The appeal states truly that there are countless numbers of wretched animals who live their lives chained by the neck, and what must they suffer from physical discomfort and mental weariness? When the human race becomes as humane as the small number who have already attained a higher ethical development, such outrages as the muzzling and chaining of dogs will not be tolerated.

EXCELLENT RECORD OF A. S. P. C. A.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shows by its report for the month of June that it has done efficient work in suppressing cruelty. The number of homeless dogs and cats that were destroyed amounted to about 22,000—an increase of 11,454 over June of last year. Horses were examined in the street and in stables to the number of 33,309—an increase of 21,519—and 1,240 complaints were investigated and closed. In the six months from January to June, 1908, 3,258 horses were suspended from labor out of 123,112 examined, and 1,668 were destroyed. The calls made in response to requests for homeless small animals were 25,399, the total number of cats and dogs destroyed being 77,067. An encouraging feature of Superintendent Freel's report, from which these statistics are taken, is that 5,822 complaints were received and investigated. This indicates a gratifying amount of public interest in the welfare of animals; for though many persons observe and are distressed by acts of cruelty, only a small percentage takes the trouble to report such cases.

Send to the American Humane Association, Albany, New York, and get its leaflet on The Abuse of Live Stock, by George P. McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture. This is a forcible presentation of the case against the railroads in regard to their mistreatment of live stock in transit.



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